

Europe's Chains Broke ;

O R, A ~~Y. 7. 91.~~

Sure and Speedy

PROJECT

T O

Rescue Her from the

PRESENT

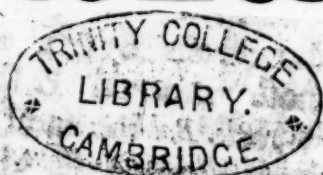
USURPATIONS

OF THE

Tyrant of *FRANCE.*

L O N D O N,

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Europe's Chains Broke ;

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T O

Rescue Her from the

PRESENT

USURPATIONS, &c.

THE Civil Wars in a State, have always been considered as the greatest and most dangerous Evils; they are like those internal Diseases of Man, which for the most part after a Languishing Life, are terminated by Death.

If we pass from Particulars, to

the Generality of *Europe*, is very likely, that that part of the World had not found it self ready to perish under the Cruel Power; of the Capital Enemy of Christendom, as it was very near duffering the last Siege of *Vienna*; if all the Princes of Christendom had been in good Intelligence, and in a sincere *Union*, and had unanimously endeavour'd to Oppose their Common Enemy, who then durst not to have advanc'd so far in *Europe*, if he had been drawn in only through the misunderstanding of the Christian Princes, and not Invited into it, and push'd on by a most Christian Prince, the Eldest Son of the Church; who to facilitate his Passage, has made him a way, through Rebellion, in *Hungary*; which he has fomented to that very end, and maintain'd by mony, and Officers that he has sent thither, in the Design after the taking
of

vest that City, the Imperial Seat,
 the share, for a Beginning, with the
 Grand Seignior his Ally, all *Germa-*
wery; which the Sultan had agreed to,
 Chris freely as *Lewis* the XIV. did seek
 du-ster it, with a design however to
 deceive one another, and in the end
 prevail over his Companion; and
 ce, the *French* King to do afterwards,
 ad that which the Emperor does at
 p- his time, to drive the *Turks* back
 ho to *Adrianople*.

But before we pass to the De-
 liverance of our *Europe*, let us
 mention the Dangers it has been
 in these late years, and let us
 lay down for a sure Foundation,
 and an indisputable Truth, that
 the Christians Disunion has given
 opportunity to the Infidels to ren-
 der Tributary *Valachia*, *Transilva-*
nia, *Moldavia*, and divers other
 Territories, and in the last place
 to Invade *Hungaria*; which has
 oblig'd a great number of poor
 miserable Christians not only to fall

the *Emperor* of *Rome* is ver-
y *Emperor* of the East, of the
West, and of the North, and really
the *Emperor* of the *World*. *Powers*
of *Christendom* are very near du-
sting the *Siege* of *Vienna*; in
the *Emperor* of *Christendom*
has been in good Intelligence,
and a *Union*, and had
unanimously endeavour'd to op-
pose their Common Enemy, who
then durst not to have advanc'd
so far in *Europe*, if he had been
down in *Europe* through the mis-
understanding of the *Christian*
Princes of *Europe*. In *Europe* it,
and *Europe* by a most *Christian*
Prince the *Black* Son of the
Church, who to facilitate his
passage has made him a way,
through *Rebellion*, in *Europe*;
and he has fomented to that
end and maintain'd many
the *Officers* that he has fomented
in the *Design* after the taking
of

vef that City, the Imperial Seat,
 the share, for a Beginning, with the
 Grand Seignior his Ally, all *Germa-*
ny; which the Sultan had agreed to,
 his freely as *Lewis* the XIV. did seek
 to suffer it, with a design however to
 deceive one another, and in the end
 to revail over his Companion; and
 he *French* King to do afterwards,
 that which the Emperor does at
 his time, to drive the *Turks* back
 to *Adrianople*.

But before we pass to the De-
 liverance of our *Europe*, let us
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 the Christians Disunion has given
 opportunity to the Infidels to ren-
 der Tributary *Valachia*, *Transilva-*
nia, *Moldavia*, and divers other
 Territories, and in the last place
 to Invade *Hungaria*; which has
 oblig'd a great number of poor
 miserable Christians not only to fall

into slavery, but to make Shipwreck in the Christian Religion; and I dare assert, that had it not been for the pressing Offers of *France* by the means of *Teckeleypin*, the Sultan had never broke the Truce, nor durst to have come together to set up the Standard of the Impostor *Mahomet*, before the Capital City of *Germany*, as he did in the Year 1683. while his Ally was in *Asiatia* with an Army of 40000 Men, ready to Invade the Empire, (which the Grand Seignior for his part had favour'd) either to make himself Master of the whole, or to render Tributary that which he could not have kept, and by that means mount step by step to the Monarchy of *Europe*, little troubling himself about the Evils which Christendom had suffer'd, neither by the barbarousness of his Army, or of those of the *Turks*; so that *Lewis* the Great had but gratified his Ambition,

Shippion, and his Passion of Ruling
ignomely.

Thus on all sides, *Europe* did
rs of it self on the Edge of the Pre-
keleypices, and in an Abiss of Evils,
thence it could not be got out of
ne to gain but by a stroke from Hea-
Imen; not knowing which Con-
capitation to chuse, the Ambition of
d in the one, or the Interest of the
Ally other, the *French* Tiranny, or the
of *Mahometan* slavery, finding them
the both equally Unjust, Barbarous,
ig and Inhumane, and very opposite
ci to Christianity.

of There are but few Persons in
ry *Europe*, never so little Rational,
ot, but have been inform'd of all the
ep Advances of *France*, of *Lewis* the
u- XIV's Proceeding, of his Ambi-
ut tion, and of his Passion to Rule
d over his Equals, and to render the
Kings and Princes of the Earth his
f Tributaries; and to speak it in
e plainer Terms, to become the sole
Monarch of the World: As there

is but one Son; boasting already of giving Peace to whom he pleas'd and to Exterminate or Bomb all that should oppose themselves to his *good Will and Pleasure*, and like to another *Jupiter*, cast his Thunder-Bolts on all that durst raise themselves against him, designing, like God, to Rule over Consciences as well as over the Inheritances.

But the Ambitious Man, who raises himself on high and dangerous places, not considering much how to get down again, never turns his Eyes on the side of the Precipice; he runs to his desire, as if he were in good Intelligence with Fortune, and as if the World was conducted by Fate in lieu of Divine Providence. Mean time, we see that God confounds his Designs, and stops him frequently in the midst of his Career, forcing him with shame, to quit a way in which he thought to have continu'd with Glory. *Lewis the XIV.*
had

ready had resolv'd within himself to
 as'd mount on the Imperial Throne,
 b all in the strange imagination he had,
 to that having attain'd thither, not
 like only the Empire, but all the rest
 un- of *Europe* would bow under his
 aise Orders, and at the approach of
 ng, his Armies; in effect, he spar'd
 ces nothing to compass it, with a Re-
 es. solution to Sacrifice all to his
 who Passion, and to destroy all that
 ge- should oppose it self to his Gran-
 uch deur. To this purpose, he began
 er to oppress the one, to deceive the
 he other, and to entertain a third
 re, by fair and deceitful Promises,
 ce sparing neither specious Titles nor
 ld Pensions, to those which he thought
 of might be useful to him, by those
 e, means, giving to some an Apple
 his to play with, while he made him-
 ly self Master over the others, and
 g in a manner separated *Europe* from
 y it self, and every Prince from his
 n- Ally, as well as from his true and
 7. real Interests, which has ever been
 d

by all means to maintain an Equality amongst the Princes of *Europe*, that their Forces being equally distributed, Christendom might be preserv'd in good Peace, and every State in its own Rights and Liberties: Seeing that from the abasing of the one, follows the elevation of the other, as we have seen; since when *Charles* the First weaken'd his Power by the division of his Kingdoms, and after that, his Son *Philip* permitting part of those Provinces which had been left to his share to be taken from him; so was his Fall the Rise of the *French* Kings, who have insensibly got the start of their Equals, and have got step by step up to the Supreme Degree, which we have seen in this last Reign of *Lewis* the XIV. who during a long time has not ceas'd from gaining Victory on Victory; taking of Town upon Town; and as a boundless Torrent, carry all before

before him which oppos'd his
 Course, his Violence not being to
 be stopp'd but by a Stroke from
 Heaven, and by a Voice issuing
 from the *Brittish* Throne, crying
 out, *Nec plus ultra.*

Lewis the XIV. who had al-
 ready, in his hopes, devour'd a
 good part of *Europe*, which lay
 groaning, and as it were over-
 come by the evils of a continual
 War, has been, as it is not to be
 doubted, extremely surpriz'd, to
 see himself stopp'd on the sudden,
 by that surprizing Change which
 has so lately happen'd in *England*;
 and who can doubt, but that this
 change of Sovereigns has been a
 Mortal Blow to him, seeing, that
 by that means he not only sees his
 Great and Ambitious Designs over-
 turn'd, and in lieu of a near Ally
 and intimate Friend, he finds on
 the Throne none but an unrecon-
 cilable Enemy, burning with Zeal
 for the Preservation of *Europe*,
 and

and with a desire of Punishing this Usurper ? and that which is yet more sensible to *France*, is, that this New Monarch will not fail of being Seconded by all the Christian Princes. We have seen *England*, in changing of Master, to make the face of the Affairs of *Europe* change also, especially in the Low-Countries, the decree of their Ruine having been determined between the Two Kings, *Lewis* the XIV. and *James* the II. after that *France* had long consider'd, the United Provinces as the only Obstacle that could prevent it from Conquering the rest of *Europe* ; well knowing, that those States would at all times Oppose themselves to the Ruine of their Neighbours, push'd on by a Motive of Generosity, of Equity, and of Interest also : Therefore the King of *France*, could not perceive which way he should go about to overcome his Opponents, but

in

g then mining and in destroying to-
 yetally those Provinces, thereby shut-
 that ting them out of the power of him-
 ail dding him, or of opposing his De-
 Chri sign, and that he could not do with-
 Eng out *England's* consent : Wherefore
 , to after the death of *Charles* the Se-
 s of cond, he so dextrously did embark
 y in King *James* in his Design, and set
 e of him at variance with his Parlia-
 mi ment, through Religious Motives,
 gs, by ridiculous demands of the abo-
 the lishing of the *Test* and *Penal Laws*,
 on (which had been established for the
 as support of the Kingdom, and the
 re preservation of the Establish'd Re-
 est ligion,) *France* was assur'd, that by
 nat that means it should set the King
 nes and Parliament out of power of re-
 ne uniting again, and that by those
 by means *Lewis* the XIV. should ob-
 y, lige that Prince whom he led by
 he the Nose, to apply himself to him
 ve for Money, which he certainly knew
 ut the Parliament would refuse him ;
 ut that in case they should grant it to
 m him

him, it should be on such conditions which the King would not accept: And thus that ill advis'd Prince would not fail to turn himself towards *France* as he has done, and to let himself be obseded and won by fair but false Promises, to render him absolute Master over his People and his Parliament; with which *Lewis* the XIV. has so long fed and entertain'd with dexterity the weak Imagination of his Ally, that he has lull'd him asleep into a Lethargy, very opposite to his right Interest, to that of his People, and even to that of all *Europe*, of which it may be said, That *England* holds the Scales.

In the year 1672. *France* was already working on her project against the United States, through the means of *England*, if we consider with what weakness *Charles* the Second permitted himself to be ty'd up by those Treaties he made, contrary to so many Obligations which
he

he had to the said States, and of his particular Interest, feeding himself with hopes of a share in those said Provinces before they were taken. With what weakness did the same Prince sell to *France* the Town of *Dunkirk*, and behold with his Arms folded *Lewis* the XIV. take the principal places of the *Spanish Netherlands*, not only *Cambray*, *Valencienne*, *S. Omers*, *Erre*, but so many others also, which were as so many *bulwarks* to stay the fury of *Lewis* the XIV.

And ever after the Peace of *Nimwegen*, have not whole Provinces submitted to the *French Yoke*? And while that under the shelter of that Peace, other Sovereigns had disbanded their Forces, *France* alone kept his Arms, because it knew what it was hatching, and what it design'd to do. The Town of *Luxembourg* was a Thorn in its side; and it would be Master of it; and *Charles* the Second was as little mov'd at it, as if he had been pay'd, to let him do and say nothing, and

behold unconcern'd that place taken
 from the *Spaniard*. Free *Europe* ea
 which little by little saw one Pro-
 vince after another, and one Town
 after another submitted to *France*, or
 did frequently cast its Eye towards
 the Parliament of *England*, in hopes
 to receive some relief from that
 part; but *France* had so well taken
 its measures there, that before that
 Illustrious Body was assembled, di-
 vers Lords at the fount of *Louis*
d'Ors, were become deaf to the
 Complaints of the generality, and
 some amongst them had even lost
 the use of Speech, and were become
 motionless for the publick good,
 and that of the Nation; and so soon
 as the House of Commons began to
 harp on that string, the King made
 use of his Authority to prorogue
 them to another time; and so bu-
 siness run in the same course again,
 and gave leave to *France* to conti-
 nue its way, to gain Conquest on
 Conquest: In the mean time the
 true

true *English-men*, who are the most
 jealous of their Liberties of any Na-
 tion, were forc'd to be silent, and
 quietly behold themselves hedg'd in
 on all sides without opposing it, nor
 daring to complain. Those that
 were lukewarm would frequently
 ask, Why the *Spaniards* and the
Imperialists, who had most interest
 in it, did not oppose themselves to
 that Torrent, and to those *French*
 Conquests? I confess, that if they
 could have done it alone, they
 ought to have gone about it, and
 they can never be excus'd for having
 neglected it; but those who know
 a little the Affairs of the World, are
 not ignorant of the misery *Spain* is
 fallen into, during the minority of
 a King; and that the *Netherlands*
 are far remote from the Empire,
 which has many Heads, and which
 of truth cannot assist them without
 its Allies that are nearest to those
 Provinces, who are the King of
England, and the States of the Uni-
 ted Provinces.

The

The Emperor has continually the *Turks* at his doors, over which he is to keep a strict watch at all times. Besides, as I have already mentioned, the Empire's compos'd of divers Members, who have each their Sovereign and their different Interests, and therefore a long time is required, and divers Springs must play, to set so great a Machine going; and frequently before the resolution of it be taken, *France* has done its do, and then it speaks of Peace and of Accommodation, by which means *Lewis XIV.* has for the most part kept his Conquests, if they deserve that Name; after which every one retires home & disbands. *France* makes shew to do the same; and if it acquiesces so far to disband some Troops in one part of the Kingdom, it raises others in another; and thus remains still in the same posture to do mischief, ready to attempt some new thing so soon as it finds any favourable opportunity.

In

In that interval *France* did not remain quiet, it had its Emissaries in all the Courts of *Germany*, who using the slight of hand, acquir'd thereby many Creatures; it is a *Maxime* which has long since succeeded well with them, and particularly at the Court of *England* during the last Reigns; & those Emissaries have labour'd with so much zeal and heat, and return'd so frequently to the charge, doubling the Dose when there was occasion, that they often succeeded, and by those means have opposed themselves to the best Designs which the Emperor and the soundest part of the Empire could have had.

But suppose that the Empire had been in as good an harmony as it is at present, through the good Union there is betwixt the Emperor and his Princes, and that *France* had nothing to do but with the Empire alone; I maintain, that by only setting it self in a posture of Defence

fence on the side of *Germany*, it might make it self Master of a good part of the *Spanish Netherlands*, if its Neighbours oppos'd not themselves to it, before the Emperor could remedy it. Besides, that since the taking of *Luxembourg*, the passage is partly block'd up to the *Germans*, and all that they could do, were to draw near to *Burgundy*, and to *Alsatia*, or form some considerable Siege to draw the Arms of *France* that way ; but as that would have hel'd the *Germans* long in hand, the *French King* would notwithstanding do his business in *Flanders*.

But if *England* had had on its Throne, as it has at present, a King well intention'd for the welfare of *Europe*, and the particular good of his own People, he might alone stop the *French King* in the apprehension he has of landing Men on his Coasts in his own Kingdom ; and this truth is so certain, that *Lewis* the

the XIV. as powerful as he has been, as high as he would seem to be, has never undertaken any thing that way, but after he had consulted the Kings of *England* then Reigning, and even *Cromwell* himself, while he usurped the Government of the three Kingdoms.

Thus we have seen that this Monarch before getting into *Flanders*, had sweetned the Court of *England* by the means of his Honey; he taught them to speak *French*, and to like whatever he did undertake, and quietly to let him so fast advance, that at last it had no longer been in the power of the *English* to drive him back. I know that *France* alone knows how much this has cost it; but what matters at what rate, so one obtains ones Desires. Thus the most Christian King having dispos'd *England* on that side, and having strength enough, as doubtless he has, to set a considerable Army on foot on the
side

side of *Germany*, (besides that of *Flanders*,) that he is in a condition to hazard a Battle with the Imperialists and their Allies, if these last had the ill fortune to be beaten, and that may happen, the Success being various, it is certain, That then the *Germans* would have much to do to rally again into any Body that were capable to do any advantageous Exploit that Campaign for the good of *Flanders* ; there being nothing that wastes more the Troops that are compos'd of divers Members, and under divers Chiefs than the ill success of a first Campaign : And there needs sometime but one Ally to decline the common Interest (like the Pin of a Carriage,) to put all the rest out of power to do any thing, and to break the best Designs which might have been form'd ; and it would be in such like occasion, that the Pride of *France* would swell, and that the usurping Torrent would over-run its

its bounds more than ever on the *Netherlands*, which would be without hope of Remedies, if they were to wait for succour from *Germany*, as it may easily be judged, by what I have said, and which might easily have happen'd, there being nothing impossible in it.

Moreover, *France* which has most strong Reasons to be on its guard, and to always fear, has long since so well provided for its Frontier places on all sides, that it will require of its Enemies almost a whole Campaign to carry one only of any importance.

Since *France* has left the way to *Italy*, the King is so fully persuaded, that the Conquest of the seventeen United Provinces of the *Netherlands* would facilitate him the ways to that of *Europe*, but particularly of the Empire; that he has apply'd himself wholly to it, and has always endeavoured to amuse by illusive Promises, part of those very
Provin-

Provinces, while that he render'd himself Master of the other parts under the Dominion of *Spain*, having first lull'd *England* asleep, *France* requiring only the favour to decide alone that Dispute with *Spain*.

But that *Lewis* the XIV. might accomplish that first Design on the *Spanish Netherlands*, there was a necessity that the States of the United Provinces, which had a notable interest in the preservation of the Neighbouring Provinces under their lawful Prince, should give their helping hand to their ruine, or at least should look on that Monarch without moving, till he had come on their Frontiers : But there was but little likelihood of that ; wherefore the *French* King foreseeing well, that those States would never fall in that Lethargy, nor would permit to have their hands ty'd up while a conceal'd Enemy approach'd them, and penn'd them

er' them up close, taking from them
 arts ttle by little, all those Places
 ha- which were to serve them as Bars.
 cep- was for that very Reason, that
 our that Monarch did on the sudden
 ith- ter his mind, and beholding ac-
 ght- cording to his Desires, what he
 the- ad long expected, a Catholick
 s a- prince on the Throne of *England*,
 the- who had for divers years been in
 no- is Pay, allowing him confi-
 of- erable Pensions when yet he was
 der- ut Duke of *York*, and consequently
 ive- ad entirely possess and obseade
 ne, m : He made use of the ill Di-
 lo- position of the new King, in his
 he- concerns with the States General,
 But- o that it was no longer difficult
 of- or the *French* King, who waited
 ng- ut for that moment, to accom-
 tes- plish his Project ; thus those two
 gy, Gngs, the one push'd on by his
 air- Ambition, the other by his ill In-
 l'd- clination, join'd together to Ex-
 n'd- terminate the Seven United Pro-
 em- vinces, under the fair and spe-
 B cious

cious pretence of Religion, and *Extirpating of Heresie*, that the other Catholick Princes, who were concern'd in the Preservation of the United Provinces, might not oppose themselves to such an holy Work, and so lull them asleep. If that business had succeeded, *Lewis* the XIV. he had, without striking one blow, render'd himself Master, all under one, of the *Spanish Netherlands*; and after that made use of all the Forces of his Kingdom, together with those of his Conquests, to enter into Germany, and directly March to the Empire, follow'd with an Army of more than an Hundred Thousand Men; what Prince of the Empire, or the Emperor himself could have disputed the Business with him, or have put a stop to his March?

But for so great a Work, it was necessary to fasten *England* firmly to his Interests, and to pull down

the States of the United Provinces,
 which was the chiefest Business,
 it not being likely, that Sove-
 reigns, who so well know their
 own Interest as do those States,
 should permit *Lewis* the XIV. to
 advance one Foot of Ground more
 than he is already, (being but too
 forwards;) all that Monarchs fair
 promises, and his kind assurances
 of Friendship remaining without
 effect, not being able to win them
 to be deceiv'd: And perceiving
 that his Credit was at an end
 in those Provinces, that all the
 propositions of the Count *d'Avaux*,
 his Ambassador, were suspected,
 and that he was still entertain'd
 with much Circumspection, (as
 Lions are fed, still pulling the hand
 back;) finding himself discover'd
 and cried down, not to lose any
 more time to flatter and amuse
 the said States, being not able to
 accomplish his ends that way, he
 resolv'd to ruine them at the same

time that King *James* the II. got on the Throne ; he knowing well his Genius, was satisfied that there wanted nothing but a Golden Apple to amuse him ; and to follow that itching desire which that Prince had to render himself Absolute Master over all his Kingdom, to alter the Laws and the Religion of it ; and to feed him before hand with the hopes of the *Spanish Indies*, that he might no longer find himself oblig'd to assemble his Parliament, who approv'd not of his Proceeding, nor of that great Alliance he had with *France* ; which, under what shape soever it was represented to them did always appear hideous. During all that long Interval, and till there were a fair occasion to perform that great Design, the *French* Emissaries did continually pour their cold Poison in the *English* Court, which was quaff'd in large Draughts by some of the

Grander

Grandeess, which they endeavour'd to Digest without noise, seeing that at the same time they thus under-hand set forward their Masters Interest ; others who were not at such a distance, provided themselves with an Apple against draught, as did many others in all the Courts of Christendom.

It was in this contagious time, so infected with the *French Lewis D'Ors*, that *Europe* was to tremble, and that all honest people, that concern'd themselves in the common Cause of the good of Christendom, were to shake at the very sight of that weight which was going to crush *Europe* to pieces, seeing that its general loss had immediately follow'd that of the Seventeen United Provinces ; the Emperor nor the King of *Spain* not being then able to prevent, nor put a stop to that Torrent which had chang'd it self into a Deluge ; from which, not

England it self had been Ex-
 empted in its time , if afterward
 it would not have danc'd to the
French Flutes , and obey'd the
 Orders of its Ambitious Monarch
 I am willing to make use of these
 Terms , seeing that all those that
 are Pensioners of *France* , are so
 but to Execute his Orders, and to
 Work to increase the Grandeur
 of *Lewis* the XIV. not to oppose
 his Interests, but on the contrary
 Sacrifice their Honour and their
 Lives to them, so oft as the Good
 and the Interest of *France* should
 require it. If ever *Lewis* the XIV.
 had obtain'd his end, and had
 made himself Master of the Forces
 of the Seventeen Provinces, as he
 plotted it in his greedy Imagina-
 tion, through the King of *England's*
 Means, there had then been no
 ways left for this last to retire
 though he should perceive his Er-
 ror, as *Charles* the II. had done
 and he must either by fair or foul
 means

means have gone on with that
 he had begun, through a weak
 Complacency ; and then the *Most*
Christian King had rais'd his Voice
 and Arm at the same time, and
 had spoken in Magisterial Terms
 to all the Princes of *Europe* ;
 neither had that of *England* been
 left for the last, but had been
 oblig'd to submit to the same
 Fate with all the others, as a Re-
 ward for all the good Services
 that he should have render'd him :
 I once again repeat, that the
 Designs of *France* were not new ;
 that long since, *Lewis* the XIV.
 had had them before him, even
 before that *James* the II. had got
 on the Throne, and during his
 Brother's Reign, he luckily made
 use of the Dutcheß of *Orlean's* Ma-
 nagement, who was Sister to
 both the Kings, *Charles* and *James*.
 But the First of them, who had
 continually before his Eyes the
 Tragical end of his Father, and

who was still very sensible of the sufferings and troubles of his Exile, had much to do to resolve upon it ; and the Apprehensions which he had of his People did retain him, and hindred him from *Assisting France* in all things as he was solicited to do ; and he at last did abandon it, as we did see by the Peace which he had made with the States of the United Provinces, and then he seemingly did relinquish the Interests of his Ally, not to Prorogue his Parliament, who very plainly did foresee the danger in which the Nation was going to fall, had *France* continued its Progress as it had began in 1672. and the years following.

After the Peace of *Nimeguen*, the Kings great Design against the United Provinces, remain'd as buried during the remnant of King *Charles* his Reign ; but he soon rais'd it again, for at King
James's

James's Ascending the Throne, *France* gather'd new Vigour, and beholding there so good a Friend, with whom he was tied in Religion and Inclination; *Lewis* the XIV. fail'd not to strike the Iron while it was hot, and during the Three or Four Years of his Reign, the *French* Emissaries gave divers Assaults, and set all Hands to work; the *French* Ambassador *Barillon*, made great Largesses, to all those whom he thought proper to do his Master Service; the *Curtisans* tasted of the Cake as well as divers Ministers at Court; thus all unanimously did labour to perswade *James* the II. so soon as he was King, to second *Lewis* the XIV. in his Designs (divers not knowing them) there needed no great Perswasion to attain it, because that Prince was already sufficiently inclin'd to it of himself, and at that time, of all Employs,

that of Messenger was the most necessary ; there was nothing seen but such kind of Persons on the Road from *London* to *Paris*, and from *Paris* to *London*, till the Treaty was finish'd; of which, the chief matter and knot of the Business, was the ruine and destruction of the United Provinces: All the Religious Orders, and above all, the Jesuits, did take a great Interest in that Business, and already cried out, *The Town was their own*; there was a perpetual motion among them; the Ships that cross'd the Seas on both Parties, were throng'd with those Zealots and Apostolick Postilions; thus were all things in motion for the Good of *France*, and for the Advancement of its Monarchs Designs, some through Interest, some through Zeal, and others through meer Ignorance: This Business thus built up with Lime and Stone, concluded and resolv'd

on betwixt the Two Kings, *Lewis*
 the XIV. the better to compass
 all things, was desirous to streng-
 then himself towards the North,
 but having lost the friendship of
 the *Sweeds*, for having fail'd in
 keeping those Treaties which had
 formerly pass'd between the Two
 Crowns; *France* having no Pro-
 spect of patching them up again,
 it took the Party of *Denmark*,
 though it was nothing near so
 advantageous to it as was the
 other: To render it capable of
 employing it on all occasions, he
 sent thither the Count of *Roy*,
 there to Command, with many
 Officers and Men, but after the
 Siege of *Hambourg*, that General
 being retir'd, the *French* Party did
 much diminish; besides, *France*
 could not Unite it self with that
 Crown, in so streight an Alliance
 as it wish'd for; and that it were
 necessary, because of those Mea-
 sures which *Denmark* was to keep
 with

with the United Provinces on the account of Trade, without which it cannot do well, neither can it turn it to so good an account with *France*, it having at home all that it could draw from thence ; so that all that *France* can at present draw from that Alliance, can but at the most come but to a Neutrality, provided the Emperor and his Allies will give their consent.

Lewis the XIV. was reckoning upon that, when he assur'd *James* the Second that the King of *Denmark* would not disturb, but on the contrary favour them, in case that the *Swede* should join with their Enemies : It was on that Pillow *Lewis le Grand* did gently lull asleep the King of *England*, together with an imaginary shower of Gold, which was to drop from the *Spanish Indies*.

But how great soever a Corruption is [at Court, there are
still

still some good ; and the soundest
 part of the Kingdom of *England*,
 could not relish that streight U-
 nion which was betwixt their
 Prince and *France*, it clearly did
 see, that on its side the design
 was to Change the Religion, to
 Subvert the Laws, Establish an
 Arbitrary Power, and a Despotick
 Government, which tended to the
 loss of their Liberties and Privi-
 ledges , and to depend one Day
 on *France*, which gave them sus-
 picion of every step which the
 Ambassador *Barillon*, and the
 Queen did make in that respect ;
 but their Zeal did so far trans-
 port them, that at last the Peo-
 ple , the Lords , the Protestant
 Clergy open'd their Eyes , and
 thought of delivering themselves,
 and with them all *Europe*, from
 those shackles which were forging
 for them ; and the Heavens
 granting the Petition of all Chri-
 stendom, and in particular of the
English

English Nation, it sent them a Deliverer, of whom Providence hath so miraculously seconded the Enterprize, so as to prevent them from falling under an hard Bondage, and under the Government of a suppos'd Prince, a Foundling, whose Father and Mother remain still unknown, which was to be prefer'd to the Lawful Heirs of the Crown; such a black and unheard of Supplanting, did oblige the Princess of *Orange*, as the next Heir to the Kingdom, to intreat the Prince her Husband, to second the just Request of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the most sound part of the Kingdom. Thus the Prince, by an Admirable Conduct and a Divine Dispensation, did bring things about according to the Hearts desire of the Nation, without effusion of Blood, and set Succession in its due and right Channel, which was to have been interrupted

interrupted by the means of that suppos'd Child; for the Princess having been Crown'd Queen by Succession, and the Prince King by Acknowledgment, after the Throne had been declar'd Vacant through King *James* the II's Desertion; it happen'd very luckily for the Deliverance of *Europe*, which I shall prove in what follows, as being the Subject of this small Book.

In the first place, I lay down for an indisputable Truth, That if *Lewis* the XIV. and *James* the II. had compass'd their Designs and Ends, the United Provinces had been entirely lost, through the breaking down of their Banks; for that way did he design to begin, to take away all means from the Inhabitants of ever recovering from that Dissolution in which he design'd to Reduce them, after they had made themselves Masters of the *Spanish Netherlands*; after which, I cannot perceive

perceive how *Europe* could have prevented falling under the Yoak of the *French* Dominion, having had the King of *England* for Second, and Invading the 17 United Provinces, and rendring Tributary in imitation of the Grand Seignior, the most remote of those Provinces, which he could not conveniently Govern.

I have already given to observe, that the Empire alone could not hinder him, by reason of the great number of heads, all of different and distinct Interests, of those Princes that Compose it: On the other hand, *Spain* being not in a Condition to raise Forces sufficient to oppose it, nor all of them together capable to resist the rapid motion with which *France* would invade them after its First Conquests.

For to represent to us what *France* can do, and what it has been able to do in all times, we need

need but to frame to our selves a
 right Idea of things, from *Francis*
 the First, to *Charles* the Fifth, we
 shall easily judge that it has alwaies
 been dreaded; this last was both
 Emperor and King of *Spain* to-
 gether; he was Master of the 17
 United Provinces, while they
 were entire, he had *Burgundy* and
 the *French* County, as well as *Al-*
satia; he had an absolute power
 over the Princes of *Germany*, and
 of *Italy*. This Monarch was with-
 out dispute, one of the Greatest
 Princes, not only of his Time,
 but of his Age; a Great Com-
 mander, undaunted in all his En-
 terprises, daring Perils and Dan-
 gers, in which he had frequently
 been, and add to all that his Per-
 sonal Valour, a good Head-Piece,
 and fit for Counsel, encouraging
 his Armies by his Presence, ha-
 ving under him the most Expe-
 rienc'd Captains, and the best Ge-
 nerals of his Time, and such Ar-
 mies

mies that had been tried in all parts of *Germany*, *Italy*, and in the *Low-Countries*, besides Fleets on the *Mediterranian*, and on the *Ocean*.

With all those Forces, his Courage and his Treasures, though he had to do but with *Francis* the First, who alone was his Capital Enemy, and who was nothing near so powerful as his Successors have been (and as *Lewis* the XIVth. is at this time, or at least as he has been of late years,) having no other Revenue, but about thirty, or thirty five *French* Millions, whereas this present has four times as much.

Mean time, with all this disproportion of Forces and of Wealth, this Emperor durst not attack him, 'till first he had joyn'd himself with *Henry* the VIIIth of *England*, and with the most considerable Princes of *Italy*.

By this we find that even from
that

that time the Emperoor did highly consider the Kings of *England*, and that if *Francis* the First, King of *France*, had first secur'd *Henry* the VIIIth's Alliance, *Charles* the Fifth had not dar'd to attack him; and with all the advantages that the Emperor had of his side, *Francis* the first stood out against him, and without the Misfortune that befell him at the Seige of *Pavia*, where he was made Prisoner, he had given work enough to his Enemy.

I pass from *Francis* the First to *Lewis* the XIVth, much more powerful in Forces, in Treasures, and in Demains, than his Predecessors, seconded, as he believ'd by a strict alliance with *England*, having no more to manage nor to fear from the United Provinces, I leave to guess what he had, and might have done, and how far he had push'd on his Ambition; I maintain that then, the Pope with
all

all *Italy*, the Emperor with the whole Empire, and *Spain* with all the Riches of the *Indies*, had not been of power to hinder him from making himself Master of all *Europe*.

There is but *England* alone then that is Capable to make the most Christian King alter his Designs; and that could not happen, but by such a lucky Catastrophe, and so unexpected as that which has lately happen'd there, under the Reign of *William* the III^d. For there was requir'd to be Sitting on the Throne, in order to such a Change, a Disinterested Prince, Zealous of the Glory of God, and the good of *Christendom*: Jealous of the Usurpation which *Lewis* the XIVth had made in *Europe*, Incorruptible, Magnanimous, a Man of Counsel and Execution, understanding well his own Interest, and who had been highly provok'd by *France*; that he might not hearken to any accommo-

accommodation, nor yield any thing, to the prejudice of his Allies. This is what we find entirely in that Prince who has newly Ascended the *Brittish* Throne; wherefore so soon as this Heroe had pass'd over into *England*, and that a happy Success had seconded his Great Designs; we have seen *Lewis* the *XIVth* become motionless on the sudden, as formerly did *Atlas*, at the sight of the *Medusa's* head, which was shew'd him by that Generous *Perseus*.

The Foundation on which the *French* King had built his Grand Design, (the strict Alliance which he had with *James* the Second) having once given way, all the rest of the Fabrick is fallen to the ground, and his Castles in the Air have gone into Smoak, having no hopes to take any Measures in his Designs with this his present *Britanick* Majesty, who, to cut off
all

all his Hopes, and stop all his Proceedings, has driven out of *England* all the *French* Emissaries, resolv'd never to hearken any more to them, in the Design he has to restore the quiet and tranquility of *Christendom*, and to maintain *Europe* in that Deliverance which He has lately procur'd to it, by his only Elevation to the Throne. I prove my Axiome by that which follows; When a Town is Besieg'd, and that at the approach of its Deliverer, its Enemies abandon it, and their Designs miscarry, they retire, and though the Heroe which has caus'd its deliverance, be not yet enter'd that Place, it is publish'd abroad that the Place is Reliev'd, as really it is. So *Lewis* the XIVth having a Design of Conquering *Europe*, to Depose the Lawful Sovereigns thereof, and to Sacrifice all *Christendom* to his Ambition, as it is no longer doubted; it being a Truth but too well averr'd

averr'd and known. That Usurper has no sooner seen *William* the III^d Proclaim'd King, but that he has abandon'd his Enterprize, and chang'd his Design; and in lieu of destroying the Powers of *Europe*, has had no other thoughts but of preserving himself, and his Kingdom. I joyn to the coming of *William* the III^d to the Crown of *England*, the strict Alliance there is between- his Majesty of Great *Brittain*, and the States of the United Provinces, as also the Union of the Emperor with all the Princes of the Empire.

I confess, that it has been a great Business to have freed *Europe* from the danger which threatned it, to have dispers'd in a Moment all the great and pernicious Designs of an Ambitious Prince, that on all occasions made no scruple to break his Faith when that Crime agreed with his Ambition and Interest, who, notwithstanding his
Word

Word given to the Contrary, back'd
 with his Oath, has neither spar'd
 the blood nor the ruine of so many
 Thousands of Christians, in the
 bare Opinion, that he ought to do
 it for his Interest's sake, and to
 weaken his Enemies; having not
 spar'd even his own Subjects. And
 if we return to the Primary Cause,
 we cannot but believe, that the
 Heavens wearied with so much In-
 justice, with so much Cruelty, and
 enormous Crimes, and with so much
 blood-shed, which Cries for Ven-
 geance, has at last rais'd *William*
 and *Mary* on the Throne, and
 suggested a good Union amongst
 the Princes of *Christendom*, to
 stop the Barbarous Course of *Lewis*
 the XIVth.

But it is not enough to have
 reduc'd the Lyon that Sack'd *Eu-
 rope*, to get into his Den, his Claw
 must be pair'd also, and his Teeth
 pull'd out, that hereafter he may do a

'd no more harm, and that his Power
 'd may be limited, that he may no
 y longer Desolate our Countries,
 ne that he devour no more the In-
 do nocent, and that the most Chri-
 to tian, Oppress no more the Chri-
 ot tians. *Lewis* the XIVth's Policy
 and Interest in the Condition he
 se, is at present reduc'd, is to gain
 he time, to see whether any Change
 n-would not happen in *England*, nor
 nd to Contestation in *Germany*; where-
 ch ore he offers in all places he can
 en- Neutrality, that he might find
 am those Princes that should not
 ndeclare themselves some Media-
 gtors, or to speak more properly,
 to intercessors near the Emperor and
 wis the King of *England*, as well as
 ear the United Provinces, in the
 avear he is of a total downfall, if
England, and the Empire continue
 aw they have began, and as it is to
 eth believ'd they will do, according
 y do all appearance, if they love
 neir quiet, their preservation, and
 C their

their own Interests, as well as the good of their People.

I confess that much has been done, especially by the King of *England*, to have deliver'd *Europe* at present without drawing his Sword, but the future must be thought on, and the means must be taken from *France*, of any more threatening *Europe*, to set it in its right Ballance with the House of *Austria*, or at least in a Condition of having need of its Allies, and to put an end to this present War which is kindling in all places 'till that be perform'd.

To succeed the better in it, and to animate the more all the Princes of *Europe*, they ought to call up what *France* has Usurped from them, the dammage they have receiv'd by it, and that which they may receive hereafter; and never lay down their Arms, 'till in they all have had full satisfaction for the more it shall be forc'd them
restor

he restore, the more will its Sovereign be weakned.

I set in the first Rank the Pope, who by all the Catholicks is consider'd as the head of the Church, his Christ's Vicar on Earth, St. Peter's Successor, the Common Father of all Christians, the Dispenser of Celestial Graces, and who being consider'd as such, ought to be fear'd, respected, rever'd, honour'd and obey'd; as to the Spiritual, (laying aside the Contest which is among the Catholicks themselves concerning the Temporal) and notwithstanding that Lewis the XIVth names himself the Eldest Son of the Church, and the most devout Son of the Sovereign Pontif, what Mortification has not the good Father receiv'd from him, since his coming to the Pontificate, either in his own Person, or in that of his Legates, even upon the dead Corps of one of them. The extinction of the Re-

galia in *France*, is also a great grievance to the Holy See, as well as the violence us'd against divers Convents, for having address'd themselves to the Pope, and taking advice of his Holiness. The change of divers Abbies into Commanderies by the King's own and proper motion, is also a Contempt which he has aggravated by the forbiddance he has made to the Bishops not to Consult the Holy See, even in Cases of Conscience and in such businesses as wholly concern Religion : but the most sensible of all, was that blow given to the Pope's Authority, the Year 1682. by the Clergy assembled at the King's Command that being with the Infallibility the finest Flowers of the Triumphant Crown. The Insolent Discourse held in a Plea by Monsieur *Talou* by which he accus'd Pope *Innocent* the XIth (the most worthy that has for divers years been seated

in *St. Peter's Chair*) of being a Schismatick, and a Supporter of Hereticks. And this, for not having receiv'd Monsieur *Lavardin* as Ambassador at *Rome*, who made his Entry into that City in such an offensive and proud manner, that no Ambassadors of Obedience durst ever have done the like; having caus'd himself to be accompany'd by a small Army rather than a Retinue, as if he would have Besieg'd the *Vatican*. And though this Marquess is at full Liberty at *Rome*, the Nuncio *Ranucci* is detain'd in a place call'd *St. Lazarus*, for fear he should retire from *Paris incognito*. Finally, the unjust seizure of the City and County of *Avignon*, threatening besides all this, to send some Troops into the Ecclesiastick State, to oblige the Pope to revoke the Bull for the abolition of Quarters, and that for his Confirmation of Prince *Joseph Clement* of *Bavaria*

to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*.
 After so much insulting which
 the Pope had receiv'd, of which
 one might make a whole Volume
 either in his own Person, his Au-
 thority, or in the Person of his
 Legates, the Pope has judiciously
 done, to shew his Resentment
 against *Lewis* the XIV. not
 to relinquish any of his Rights, but
 maintain the Rank which he has
 in the Church, and in the World
 by that Spiritual and Temporal
 Power, which God has put into his
 Hands, and in having till now so
 generously and justly oppos'd him-
 self to all the *French* Violences,
 by which he has acquir'd a
 Glory which shall last as long as
 the World, amongst all Parties
 and his Memory will be Rever'd
 even after his Death: He ought
 to go on in those right Paths
 which he has begun, and as Com-
 mon Father, Exhort all Catholick
 Princes, to put themselves in a
 Condition

Condition to abate the Pride of the *French* King, as a means to bring him into a way of Salvation. To this purpose, the Pope ought with all his Power to Assist the Catholick Princes, that he may co-operate in so good a Work, as his Holiness has done to the Empire against the Turks ; and to sollicite the *Switz-Cantons*, of the same Religion, by his Legates, to Join themselves to the Emperor and Empire, to confirm that Deliverance which *Europe* begins to enjoy : Thus the Pope being restor'd to his former Dignities, Veneration, and Authority, let the King, his most devout Son, make him some Reparations and Attonements, for those Faults he has committed, and be so humbled, that for the future he may be Wiser, and out of Power of doing the like again, nor of Insulting over the Popes and Sovereign Pontifs of the Catholick Church ;

and in case the Pope found no amendment in that King, nor no likelihood of bringing him back to his Duty, he ought, while he is busie in a War, to lance forth his Excommunications against him, and to give his Kingdoms over to the Spoil of his Enemies; the male-contented Ecclesiasticks, with which his Kingdom is fill'd, will reduce him by Reason, and will make him repent having ever meddled with the Rights of the Church.

The Emperor and the Princes of the Empire, have more Reason than all the other Powers of *Europe*, to keep the *French* King in such a condition, that he may no more annoy them, nor aspire to the Imperial Crown. *Lewis* the XIV. has a long time endeavour'd to turn the Empire into the *French* Family, as in the time of *Charlemain*, it being a great step for him to rise to that of all *Europe*;

rope; that is the Reason why,
 since *Francis* the First, the *French*
 Kings have always cross'd the
 Emperors Elections. But *Lewis*
 the Great could find no way to
 that Conquest, but by the total
 Ruine of the United Provinces,
 to which he could not attain, but
 by the assistance of *England*; thus
 his Imperial Majesty, and all the
 Princes of the Empire, being
 fully satisfied of this Truth, and
 that nothing but that Revolution
 which has lately happen'd on the
Brittish Throne, could cause
 the rash Designs of the *French*
 King to Miscarry. The Emperor
 ought no longer to remain in
 suspense, nor put off to another
 time, those Advantages which the
 Heavens present to him at
 this time, to recover all that
France has Usurp'd from him.

To this purpose, his Imperial
 Majesty should begin by a
 Truce, which he ought, without
 C 5 delay,

delay, to conclude with the Port, seeing that they offer it on very honourable and advantageous Conditions ; and let the Emperor hold as suspicious Persons, all such as shall Advise him to the contrary, they are Persons that sin either through Ignorance , or Malice, who understand not the true Interests of the Empire , or too much those of *France* ; he is not to doubt, but that all the Princes of the Empire will concur to the same Design, of abasing the Greatness of the *French* Monarch, of which there are but very few Powers in the Empire that have not great cause of complaint, and just pretensions to frame, and perhaps, more to pretend to than ever to recover again, if *France* be not kept in a condition of never offending them more ; of domineering any longer, nor of boasting any more that it can give Peace to *Europe* when ever it pleases.

This last War, by the rupture of a Truce, which the *French* King had sought after, with so much earnestness, because it confirm'd *Luxemburg* to him, and a part of *Flanders* during Twenty Years, and which he has infring'd without any Cause, than his desire to come to the Assistance of the Grand Seignior, who was going to ruine, by the vast Conquests which the Emperor made on that Infidel: His *Most Christian Majesty*, was going hand over head to his Assistance, finding himself supported with a close Alliance with *James* the II. formerly King of *Great Britain*; this Rupture has given new pretensions of War to all the Princes of *Germany*, by the most barbarous and inhumane proceedings which the *French* Troops have done there; and I doubt much, whether a just Parallel could be drawn from the Cruelties and Desolations that this

King

King has caus'd to be committed in the Palatinate, with those that the Grand Seignior has made in *Hungary*; and though this last place has been for a long time the Seat of War, yet at the Retreat of the Infidels, they have not committed any thing near the like Extortions, nor us'd the same violence, that the *French* have done in those places that they have abandon'd in the *Palatinate*, and in the Country of *Juliers*, and of *Cologne*; and if there were no other cause but this, though there are but too many more, there would need, in my Opinion, nothing but the sad spectacle of the *French* barbarousness, to animate all the Princes and Members of *Europe*, to a good and firm Union with the Emperor, which will be the only means to preserve themselves, and to prevent *France* from doing the like hereafter.

Though

Though *France* is brought low, through the opposition of *England*, in all its Designs, yet has it not forgot its ancient Maxims; which have formerly succeeded so well; it will not fail to put into practice all the ways imaginable to corrupt some Member of the Empire, and to break that Chain of Unity there is amongst them, to endeavour thereby, to put a stop to the Success of their Arms, as it frequently happens, that a broken or rotten Pin, disorders a whole Carriage, and hinders its March.

France's Crafts and Deceits being already so well fore-known, it is requisite that the Princes of *Europe* should provide against that plague of Corruption, which has so frequently infected divers Courts of Christendom; divers are to expect, that not only Presents will be offer'd to them, as well as Pensions, but equivalents also
to

to their Pretensions, only to remain Neuter: But the Example of the Archbishop of *Mentz* is yet so fresh before our Eyes, that it ought to be a fair Mirror for the Princes of the Empire, to Represent to them to the Life, the Character of *France*, and of its Sovereign, which all that proceeding represents in Lively Colours, with the breaches of Faith of that Prince, even to those that Side with him. If ever any Sovereign did Act against his true Interest, and that of the whole Empire, it was that Prelate; but then again, never was Prince worse rewarded, nor had greater cause to repent of his Fault, by the ill usage he has had in his Estate; which had reach'd to his Person also, if he had not shelter'd himself from the Threats of the *French* Envoy.

But he is not the only Living and Speaking Example; the whole Series of time that has pass'd since

the Peace of the *Pireneans*, is but a continued Thread of the falsehood of *France*. So, that whoever shall catch at the Golden Bait which the King lays for them, will have time to Repent themselves, as the Elector of *Mentz* has done, and divers others, who have fair'd no better.

But if, by a Fatal Chance, it should so happen, that some Member of the Empire were so unadvis'd, as to be Corrupted by *France*, and separated from that Union which is its true Interest, though it is not to be expected now that those Princes are so well enlightned; that Person ought to be consider'd as a rotten Member, Discarded, and Treated as an Enemy, though he would remain Neuter, on this ground drawn from the Holy Gospel, *Qui non est pro nobis est contra nos*.

Of Truth the Union of the
Empire

Empire is of great Importance, and I must confess, that all its United Forces may be very powerful, but they would be much more, if the Emperor could resolve to grant a Peace to the Grand Seignior ; that so having no longer any thing to fear from that Part, his Imperial Majesty may have his Hands at liberty against the Second, which has been much more formidable and more dangerous than the First, and consequently cause all his Forces to Advance towards the *Rhine*, which would produce Two Effects ; the one, that such considerable Armies would increase that Terror in which *France* is already. Secondly, it would by that means much better maintain that Union which is already in *Europe*, with their Allies.

Besides, it is a general Rule, which the Emperor ought always to observe ; never to have Two Wars

Wars to maintain at the same time, especially when he can avoid one of them, as it is in his power to do at this present, with great Advantage and Glory.

It is not to be doubted, but that the *French* King does highly dread such a Truce; that he will openly and most powerfully Act with the Turk, and the King of *Poland*, and that he will have his Emissaries, conceal'd, at the Court of *Vienna*, that will labour under-hand, and on deceitful Pretences, to prevent the Imperial Council from concluding any thing with the Turks Envoy, at this present at *Vienna*. To be sure, he will neither spare Money nor Religion to attain his end therein.

To the Grand Seignior, he Promises to enter into *Germany* with a Powerful Army, to Ransack there, as he has done already, thereby to draw the Emperors Forces on that side, and
give

give the Great Turk the means and leasure to breathe again, and to Assemble new Forces to endeavour to regain what he has lost.

To *Teckelej*, and the Princes of *Transilvania*, *Walachia*, and *Moldavia*, without enquiring of what Religion they are, he assures considerable Sums to continue the War begun ; he has frequently sent some to the First , and if the others would break off with the Emperor, and join with the Grand Seignior, he would furnish them wherewith to Pay their Forces.

As for *Poland*, that will perform enough for *France*, if its King will but remain quiet, and not attempt any thing, as he has done since the two last Campaigns, and prevent by great pretensions the Conclusion of a Truce with the Port. *Lewis* the XIVth has Springs that are sufficiently strong to detain him, and to obtain what he pleases

pleases of that Crown, perswading it that it is not suitable to her Interest, to have the Emperor prosper so much, &c.

At the Court of *Vienna*, the *French* Emissaries Labour through indirect means, to perswade the Emperor's Councillors, that his Imperial Majesty may with ease maintain the War against the *Turk* and *France*, and that it concerns his Glory not to slacken in so fair a Course, that he ought to go and plant the Cross of Christ on the very Battlements of the *Seraglio* at *Constantinople*; but such pretences are at great distance from their Masters thoughts, for it is very certain, that the *French* King had rather see once more the Crescent on St. *Stephen's* Church at *Vienna*, than the Cross on St. *Sophia* at *Constantinople*.

Lewis the *XIVth* at this time, is like to a Man in great extremity of danger, that is ready to sink,
he

he makes Vows, and promises all things, to get out again, and takes hold of all that comes in his way, to keep himself some moments longer above water. Thus this Monarch has turn'd himself all manner of ways to find out a Mediator that would assist him to get out of the danger he is in. He has address'd himself to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the King of *Spain*, and to the Pope; but at this present, knowing of no better shift, and finding that all the Christian Princes do abandon him, he has apply'd himself to the *Turk*. And finding that no Christians will any longer confide in him, he covers himself with a false Mask of Hypocrisie; he Remonstrates to the House of *Austria*, that the Roman Catholick Religion is in danger, and that it perishes with him, that it has been through his Care and Zeal so many Conversions have been made in his Kingdom, and that

that he was ready to have done as much in *England*, if there had not been a League made against him. But with all these sugar'd words, he at the same time Leagues himself with the Enemy of Christendom, at that very time he enters the *Palatinate*, and puts all to the Fire and Sword, he offers to the Grand Seignior to joyn himself with him on the defensive part, and not to lay down his Arms, 'till the Sultan has recover'd *Hungary*. At the same time he offers to the Pope, that if the Emperor will agree with him, he will lend him forty Gallies to aid him to Conquer *Constantinople*; and offers to Re-establish King *James* in his Kingdoms, provided that the Emperor and the Empire will Conclude a Peace with him. All these are fair Flowers that conceal a Serpent under them, who will certainly sting the hand of him that will but touch them.

These

These are the *French* King's Deceits, which he has Inherited from *Mazarine*, to trye whether by such fair Offers he might not break the Union of the Empire.

But *Flanders*, the *Palatinate*, the Countries of *Juliers*, and of *Ments*, *Treves* and *Colen*, remain unreprochable Testimonies of his Breaches of Faith, and of his Hypocrisie; he having nothing less in his thoughts than the Christian Religion. For those Offers which his Ambassador *Guichardin* has made to the *Port*, ought once for all, to undeceive all Christendom of that Catholick Faith of which he makes so great a shew.

But not to rest any longer on the Illusions and Deceitful Offers of *France*, which ought to be suspicious to all the Princes of *Europe*. I say that the Emperor and the Empire ought not to stop in the very beginning of so fair an Opportunity which *England* offers

offers them, nor lay down their Arms, 'till they have recover'd *Burgundy*, the *French County*, *Alsace*, but particulary *Strasbourg*, *Philipsburg*, *Fribourg*, *Brisack*, and all that *France* has Usurp'd on that side of *Europe*. Moreover, Re-seated the Electors *Palatine*, of *Mentz*, *Treves* and *Colen*, in their Territories and Rights, with an entire reparation of all those Wrongs and Damages which he has done them by his Forces and Incendiaries. Resign Cardinal *Fu-sterberg* into the hands of the Emperor, or of the Pope, to answer to those things that shall be alledg'd against him, and that he is already accus'd of.

But that which is most just and necessary, is to restore the Duke of *Lorain* to his Dukedom, which ought to be restituted in the same Condition that it was in the time of his Predecessors. Policy requires that this Dukedom should be separated

parated from *France*, because that would be a means to weaken *France*. It would be to fix a Thorn in its foot, thus to Re-establish the Successor of the Ancient Sovereigns, to support and uphold it, that it might no longer be liable to fall under the Forces of *France*, nor to acquiesce to any Treaty prejudicial to it, nor so much as to have any great Communication with them, because that the Duke of *Lorain* being once restor'd to his Estates, neither he, nor his Successors ought nevermore to trust to the *French* Kings; but ought daily to set before their Eyes, with what perfidiousness his Predecessor has been Treated.

Those Great Victories which that Prince has gain'd with such great Success and Glory over the *Turks*, the re-union of *Hungary* to the Empire, which is due to his sole Valour, does well deserve that

that all Christian Princes should Conserve themselves for this Great Heroe; Joyn to that the Obligation which his Imperial Majesty has with that Duke, by his Marriage with the Queen of *Poland*.

It is not to be doubted, but that *William* the III^d. King of Great *Brittain*, will Contribute with all his Power to so Just and Laudable an Enterprize, even necessary for the quiet of *Europe*; and that his Britanick Majesty will impose it as a Law on Himself to bring it about, if he once undertakes it. But to Compass this with more ease, The Duke of *Lorain* ought before all things else to propose a Liberty of Conscience in all his Dominion, and free Exercise to all Protestants, in all the Cities and Borroughs where there are any. That will be a means to draw on his side, the Assistance of all those of that Religion, as well as that of the

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Allies

Allies, and of their Subjects, in laying aside the Counsels of a Company of Monks, which continually beat over and over in divers Catholick Princes Ears, to make them act the contrary, and to push them forward to a Persecution, which will ever prove hurtful to their Persons and Sates.

The Duke of *Lorrain* ought not to let slip so fair and so favourable an occasion, which perhaps will never offer it self again in all his Life time, nor that of his Successors ; his Interest and that of his Family obliges him to embrace it, and to soliciate the King of *England* as well as the Emperor; and those Princes who Compose the Diet of *Ratisbone*, who are already inclin'd to it, by the barbarous Proceedings of the *French*, they, doubtless, will not fail to espouse the Interest of that Prince, in consideration of those Services which he has render'd to

Chri-

Christendom ; and to labour in his Re-establishment , as well as in that of others, the rather, because that *Lorrain* being in that Duke's Hands , will serve as a Bar to the Empire ; but as I have already said , that Prince ought to Labour particularly to bring the Emperor and his Council to grant a Truce to the Grand Seignior ; without which, I cannot see his own Concerns can have any good Success. This he ought to consider, before sending back the Turks Envoy, lest he should slip the Occasion ; for after that every one will take new Measures.

The Emperor never had, nor never will have a fairer Occasion to entirely Master *France*, than that which at this present he is furnished with, by the coming of *William* the III. to the Crown of *England* ; which seems as if God had produc'd that Effect, during

the time of that great Union of the Princes of the Empire, to give an Opportunity to his Imperial Majesty to Subdue *France*; being thereunto excited by the ill Usage they have all receiv'd from the *French* King, and the barbarous Proceeding which he has us'd of late in *Germany*, which has been but a continuation of those Cruelties which his Dragons have exercis'd in his own Kingdom; which has not only alienated from him the Hearts of his Subjects, but has struck an Horror in all Christendom; he has depriv'd the *Most Christian King* of all his Alliances, and has reduc'd him, to see himself oblig'd to have recourse to the Sworn Enemy of Christianity, the *Turk*.

All these Advantages are found in this present juncture; more over, *Lewis* the XIV. the born Enemy to the House of *Austria* is now at Wars with all Chri

stendom. If his Imperial Majesty takes not advantage of those Conveniences which the Heavens seem to present him with, he ought not to expect any Acknowledgments from *France* for it, nor that the King will think he hath done him a kindness in sparing him; for as he has the gift of Usurpation by Inheritance, if he can but raise himself up again from that Mortal Wound he has receiv'd, he will come, as did the Grand Visier, (after he has, if he can, disunitd and ruin'd the Empire) and Encamp his Army before *Vienna*. That Itch has held him a long time, and *Lewis* the XIV. has Inherited it from his Predecessors; for since the Death of *Ferdinando* the III. those Kings that have Reign'd in *France*, have always endeavour'd to possess the place of *Charlemain*, and in 1683, His Most Christian Majesty, who was very well Instructed of Ma-

homet the IV's Designs, and who had instigated *Teckele* to Rebellion, did think then, that he had obtain'd his Hearts Desires, and that he had got the Wind of the Emperor, for he thought it impossible but that *Vienna* should fall under the Power of the Grand Visier's Forces. The King had Forty Thousand Men ready on the Borders of *Germany*, in the Design to put himself at the Head of them, and to enter into the Empire, to have himself Proclaim'd Emperor, as the ancient *Romans* did, at the Head of his Army. His pretence had been, That his Imperial Majesty, not being in condition to preserve Christendom, he was come to supply his Place; and as the Deliverer of *Europe*, free it from the Oppression of the Infidels, though he himself had Invited them in; and had design'd to put it in Irons. To make good the Truth of what I alledge, I must

must say, that this Monarch, who thought himself assur'd of the taking of the City *Vienna* by the Turks, and himself, consequently, of the Imperial Crown, had already caus'd the Imperial Eagle to be plac'd over his Effigy, in his own Coin, publickly declaring before his whole Court, *That the Empire had remain'd already long enough in the House of Austria, and that it was high time it should return into his Family.* The French Mercenary Pens, and the French Flatterers, had already set forth divers Pieces in that Kingdom, which tended to that purpose; some were Intituled, *The just Pretensions of the King on the Empire*; others, *The Decay of the Empire.* These were the fore-runners of what the King design'd to do, that when it should come to pass, *Europe* should not be surpriz'd at it, and the Blow not so much felt by the House of *Austria.* It is a Maxim that has

been practis'd in *France* during this Reign, when the Council had a design of Oppressing the Subjects by any Imposition, or to tread them down by any Declaration, the noise of it was spread abroad Six Months before ; that when the Blow should fall, the People might be prepar'd for it, and so found not the Evil so great as it really was, because it was expected.

All the *French* Kings Pretensions derive from *Charlemain*, who, though King of *France*, was Elected Emperor, but *Charles* being Dead, the Electors were in right of Electing another capable to Govern the Empire, and to Defend Christendom, without being oblig'd or wedded to the Person of the *French* King.

But I find , without Dispute, that the Emperors have much more Right to the Kingdom of *France*, and that it is better grounded

grounded than that of the *French* Kings on the Empire, of which the Three Bishopricks of *Thoul*, *Metz*, and *Verdun*, are dependences which *France* has Usurp'd, and to obtain peace and quiet the Emperor has been forc'd to bid them an eternal Farewel.

All Histories shew us, that formerly the *Gauls* did depend of the Empire, and was look'd upon by the Emperors of the West, as an Imperial Dependency, and feudatory to it; in effect, the Archbishops of *Treves* did take upon them the Quality of Imperial Chancellors in that part; and *Charles* the VIII. King of all *France*, as he was, was not asham'd to take upon him the Quality of Vicar General and Perpetual of the holy Empire.

Moreover, *Conrad* being come to *Paris*, caus'd himself to be receiv'd there as Superior, by King *Charles*, Sir-named the Simple, and the

Emperor *Sigismond*, in the Reign of *Lewis* the XI. made his Entry in that Capital City, with all the Marks of Sovereignty, preceded at Noon Day (in imitation of the ancient *Roman* Emperors) by a great number of Torches of White Wax Lighted, took his Seat in the Presence of the King, in the Parliament, Created Knights, and there it was that he Erected the County of *Savoy* into a Dutchy, and acknowledg'd that Duke as Prince of the Empire. The Emperors, no more than the Crown of *France*, ever lose their Rights; and I think they should have the same Prerogatives as such Kings, who always own themselves Pupils, and can never lose any thing, alienate, engage, nor sell.

But we are not here to rake up the Ashes of the Empire's ancient Rights, but only to prevent the *French* King from making new ones, and afterwards to possess them,

them, seeing that his Generals do publickly declare, That they know no other Right but Power, and the only pleasure and good-liking of their Monarch, of whom they make a God on Earth, *Viro immortalis*.

At this present, the *French* King beholds all *Europe* in Arms against him, and he finds he cannot well parry that Blow; that *England's* lifted up Arm threatens him with a total Ruine, and because he cannot easily withstand all those Powers that are United against him, he endeavours, at least, if he cannot win them to his Party, to divide them from the other, by that Neutrality which he proposes to them, in design of accomplishing two things, if he obtains it.

The First is, to diminish the number of his Enemies, and the second, that by that means he may gain a free access near to those separated Powers, flattering himself

himself with the hopes to draw them afterwards to his Party, through advantageous Offers, but much sooner, if he can but never so little rouse himself up again, from that Apoplexy in which he is fallen.

But the Emperor and his Allies, to break his Measures and destroy his Designs, ought not to allow of any Neutrality to any Prince, State, nor City of the Empire, but to hinder him, if possible, from soliciting the *Switz-Cantons*; on the contrary to get them to join to the Empire, and if they cannot be prevail'd with so to do, oblige them to call home those Forces which they have in the *French* Service, or at least permit the raising in their Territories a like number of Men by the Emperor and his Allies; it being pre-suppos'd, that a State can never be counted Neuter, so long as it furnishes Forces to one of
the

the Parties that are in Wars together ; besides , such a Neutrality is of evil consequence to the others that pretend to the same : There are but very few States that are not glad to see their Neighbours weaken'd, that they may draw advantage from their Disorders, and get to themselves the Trade, and to see them from a secure place ruine one another, while their Neuter Subjects enrich themselves, and improve by the spoil, as the Archbishop of *Mentz* did think to do, if he had not been cheated by *France* ; to his great sorrow he has made tryal of *Lewis* the *XIVth's* Maxims, who has no sooner laid his finger on a place, but that he endeavours to thrust in his whole body, and to drive from thence the Lawful Lord. Though all has known this, yet divers hitherto have been surpris'd with it, they call out for help, when they thiink themselves.

selves lost, as we have seen in divers little States which he has appropriated to himself; and he had done the like to *Geneva*, had not the Laudable *Cantons* oppos'd themselves to it. The *Switz* perceiving that his most Christian Majesty did by that design to smoothe a Path for himself into their Country, and into the States of the Duke of *Savoy*, if they durst but have stirr'd never so little after that Conquest.

I now pass to the *Cantons* of the *Switzers*, by reason of their Proximity to the Empire, and Alliance with the Emperor; they have no cause of being better satisfied than many others are of *Lewis* the Great, if they would but return from that blindness wherein they are, and make some Reflections on what has pass'd, only since his Reign; how that he amuses them on the one side, while he is undermining of their Union

on

on the other, together with their Liberty, and their Power; incompassing them so close on all sides, as if he would so girt them in, that they should not be able to stir themselves. His Design is to make them Tributary, not of Money, but of divers thousands of Men, when he has occasion for them, and when they should be of most use to him: to that particularly tends the Usurpation of the *French County*, which was formerly their Barr, the Fortresses of *Hunning*, and of *Crenfack*, and so many other Forts and Bridges which the King has caus'd of late to be built round their Countrey.

It is that way do the *Lewis d'Ors* tend, which the *French* Ambassador does so freely scatter about in the *Cantons*, and so many fair promises, and *French* Compliments, with which the Lords are fed, to rock them asleep; but in the mean time, I humbly desire that those
Gentlemen

Gentlemen would make a serious Reflection on the ill Treatment and Contempt lately put on their Ambassadors, and by that they shall judge, whether they have any great cause to reckon on, and to trust to the Friendship and Promises of that King; and let them not flatter themselves, if the King could have made them submit to the *French* Yoak, long since had he done that business, because he well knows the need he has of them, that the *Cantons* can supply him with a great number of good Souldiers, and that he can build and reckon on their Alliance. I know that in *Switzerland*, as well as elsewhere, there are Mercenary Spirits, that would willingly Sacrifice their Country to their proper Interests; who promise much to *France*, without considering well what they do; and if the King had enter'd into *Germany* as he had purpos'd to do, as I have before mention'd,

mention'd, the *Cantons* had had great cause to fear, that divers Towns whose Magistrates had been brib'd, had follow'd the fatal Example of *Strasbourg*. To this purpose the King has always endeavour'd to divide them in their hearts, as well as in their Religion.

But some will say, that Things have not happen'd so, and that they are still in a good Condition. I grant that, and I answer that the pass'd danger ought to render us wise for the future ; the Swallows know their times, why should Men neglect theirs? Wherefore above all, the *Switzers* ought not to let slip so fair an Occasion, by which they may set themselves at rest for ever. I Conjure them to it, by that which they hold most dear in the World, their Liberty, Religion, their Children, and their own Preservation ; let them remember they are born free, that

that they depend but on God alone, and on their Valour, and that they ought to maintain themselves in those fair Priviledges, which their Ancestors have acquir'd to them by their Swords, and their blood; being arriv'd at the moment in which they may preserve them; they ought not to fall asleep at the sound of the *French* Gold, it is not with this as with the Tide, which returns every day; and it may be that *England* shall never again be Govern'd by a King replenish'd with such good Sentiments, and that shall be so well fix'd to the General Interests of all Christendom, as is that Prince who Reigns there at this present. It is a good fortune, which must be taken hold of by the foretop, for fear she flies away. It is not to be doubted, but that at this very present, the *French* Ambassador does indefatigably Labour with the *Cantons*, and that he offers

sers much more than his Master,
 designs to perform: and he fails
 not to tender also the Arrears due
 to them, provided the *Cantons* will
 permit the raising of new Forces,
 or only accept of a Neutrality. As
 if the King did offer them any
 thing more than their own, which
 he ought to have pay'd them long
 since. I very well know that di-
 vers Persons, whose eyes this Re-
 imbursement causes to be open,
 would willingly grant what the
 King requires of them, in the be-
 lief that they might observe a
 Neutrality with that; just as if
 the Emperor had granted it, and
 at the same time permit Forces
 should be given to his Enemy;
 which would be two things very
 incompatible, and which no Mo-
 narch would ever endure, if he
 were in any Condition to prevent
 it. Wherefore I once more re-
 peat, that the *Cantons* ought to
 make serious Reflections on the
 present

present State of *France* in particular, and on that of *Europe* in general; and rouse up from that dullness and Mercenary humour in which they are kept, in the fear the *French* King has, that the *Switzers* should awaken on the sudden, and open their eyes to their true Interest. It lyes at present but on a strong and generous Resolution, to get out of all dangers; prevent ever relapsing into them again, and set themselves in a Condition to depend on none but themselves. To this purpose, they ought to joyn themselves to the Empire; and then require from the King that he should demolish those Fortresses which he has caus'd to be built, contrary to former Treaties, and in case of a refusal, by an authentick and general Decree, recall their Forces, and with those very Troops that are so well Disciplin'd, and those they have already, go themselves and execute that

that which *France* refuses them, and pull down those stone Tables which he has set up. Besides, let the Lords of that Republick consider that the more Souldiers they lend to *France*, the more Men they lose; whose hearts are insensibly alienated from their own Country, by Death, by Offices, by Pensions, by Mariages, and some by the Change of Religion; and these last are young Vipers, which will one day gnaw their own Mothers bowels.

I know that the *Switzers* with divers others, have some years since fear'd the Forces which *France* has (to make it self dreaded) always kept in readiness, after Peace and after the Truce also; which Forces made it to speak with Confidence, and required nothing but with threatnings; being the only Prince in *Europe* that did see himself in a Condition to Undertake, and to Act, before others were in

a Condition to Defend themselves, which made him to be fear'd by his Neighbours, and procur'd him Alliances, but particularly that of King *James*, with which he thought himself sufficiently strong to overcome all *Europe*, beginning as I have already said, by the United Provinces.

I doubt not but all these Considerations might have a great influence over the *Cantons*, and oblige the *Switzers* to grant to *France* that which perhaps they had not done at any other time, but now the storm is blown over, the Cause of that Pride with which the King did threaten, being vanish'd into smoak, the fear ought to cease also, and there ought not to remain any consideration capable to retain the *Switzers* under the Rod of *Lewis* the XIVth. Let them return to their pristine Liberty, and to their right Interest. Let those Gentlemen know, that

Kings are Great no longer than they are happy, and that they are fear'd no longer than their good fortune lasts. I therefore maintain, that that Imperiousness (with which *France* was us'd to draw advantages from the *Cantons*) is at an end, now that it finds it self over-whelm'd from all sides, that all its Alliances on which it founded all its new Usurpations, are vanish'd, and that at this present he has almost as many Enemies, as there are Princes in *Europe*. If they have not yet all declar'd, they will not stay long, they only wait to see the Dance begin, to joyn themselves with the Allies, as we have lately seen the Republick of *Liege*, which has scorn'd its threatenings, and embrac'd that Party which it apprehended to be the most advantageous, and the most necessary for its State. Which sufficiently shews the small regard that it had at present for the *French* King,

King, who is no longer in a Condition of doing any great Damage in an open War, since *England* has turn'd the Muzzle of her Cannons against him, and that the Prince on whose Alliance he so strongly built his hopes, is no longer in a Condition to do any good or hurt to *Europe*; for in lieu of succouring his Allie, he himself stands in need of him: he drains *France*; the Calf in time will kill the Cow, with drawing her too hard; it is a new Charge to *Lewis* the XIV, and that Unfortunate Prince sees himself on the brink of a Precipice, which by a special Grace from Heaven he may yet avoid, by retiring into some Convent.

The Laudable *Cantons* ought to make other Reflections, and have other Considerations at present than they formerly had; they should too lift up their Eyes towards *England*, and behold His
Britannick

Britanick Majesty William the III^d
 as their Friend and Allie, profes-
 sing the same Religion, and who,
 during His Reign, will make it a
 point of Generosity, and of Ho-
 nour, to Succour them against all
 the Assaults of the *French King*. If
 they declare themselves, both
 through the Tye of Communion,
 and that of Esteem, which that
 Great Prince has for them, even
 His great and generous Designs
 ought to serve to make them re-
 turn to their ancient Rights and
 Liberties, cause their ancient Limits
 to be made good again for greater
 security; but then they ought not
 to remain quiet all the while, with
 their arms folded, but labour with
 all their power, and assist to bring
 about so great a good, and advan-
 tage, which the Heavens offers
 them. To that purpose, they
 should Exemplarily punish all those
 Mercenary Persons, whose hands,
 and their Honours have been de-

filed with the *French Money*. In-
 cessantly cause their Forces to re-
 turn, which are in the *French Ser-*
vice; in case of disobedience, de-
 clare them Rebels, and Confiscate
 their Means; oblige those Fathers
 who have Children there, to call
 them home on great Mulcts, ne-
 ver to admit to any Employ nor
 Dignity either in Church or State,
 all such as shall contradict these
 Orders, and never cease 'till the
 Fortresses are demolish'd, and
Burgundy, the French County, Al-
sace, and Lorain restor'd to
 their ancient Masters and Sove-
 rains, that they may be as so ma-
 ny Bulwarks to the *Cantons*: all
 which they can easily do in this
 Conjunction, which at this present
 so favourably offers it self, and
 which they ought not to let slip,
 seeing there is at this present, be-
 tween the Protestant and the Ca-
 tholick *Cantons* so good a Harmo-
 ny, and firm Union, that the Pope

is wholly inclin'd to cause those of
his Party to keep it strictly as a ne-
cessary good for the quiet of *Chri-*
tendom, and the safety of *Europe*,
as well as to abate the Pride of
France: All this will happen, in
declaring for the Emperor and
Empire.

I come now to *Spain*, formerly
their Sovereigns Govern'd from
within their Closets, a good part
of the World, but since *Philip* the
second its great Power has began to
decay; and that of the Kings of
France to increase, at the same time
that that of the Catholick Kings
decreased. I shall not seek after
the Causes of it, because that is be-
yond my Subject; I shall only say
by the by, that the Liberty of
conscience in *France* has much
contributed to its Elevation; and
that contrary-wise, the privation
of it in *Spain*, has caus'd there
great Evils, and the loss of Trade,
which is the Soul of States and
Kingdoms.

The Marriages which the Kings of *Spain* have Contracted with *France*, have been so many Levens of Discord, and of War, which have always prov'd very hurtful to *Spain*; and not to go back any further than to the late Queen who was a *French* Woman as much by inclination, as she was by Birth who by the subtle and dextrous Counsel of the King her Uncle's Ambassadors, had always some new business to propose to the King her Husband, whomost tenderly lov'd her. By those means that Princess had acquir'd a great ascendent over the King's mind sometimes prejudicial to the good of his Kingdom; for whose prosperity she had not all the Consideration she ought to have had; for having no Children to Succeed it, and still in fears, that remaining Barren, after some considerable time she might be Divorc'd, according to the Laws and Statutes of that Kingdom.

All the study of the said Queen was (but most particularly a little before her death) to labour hard for the advantage of *France*; and at the last, her greatest business was, to intercede with the King for that Money which was come to *Cadiz*, on the *French* Account, in the last Fleet that was come from the *Indies*. And we have seen that contrary to the right Policy, and the true Interest of *Spain*, the Queen succeeded in it, for that Money ought to have been sequestred under the King's Seal, 'till the Council had seen what Course the Affairs of *Europe* had taken in these present Conjunctions. *Spain* had no want of pretences, it had just cause to have kept back, without blame, those 14 Millions, which of truth were Counterbands, seeing that no strangers have the liberty to negotiate in the *Spanish Indies*, under pain of Confiscation, 'till his Catholick

Majesty had seen what satisfaction he should receive from *France*, on all his other Demands and Pretensions; and in case he receiv'd none, he then might have been his own Pay-Master, as it is frequently practis'd, even amongst private Persons; but what I say here, is, *after Death the Physician*, seeing the Birds are flown, there is no remedy for this time, but for the future, the Persons concern'd, will consider better.

Another of the late Queens application, was to bring the Catholick King to accept of a Neutrality which *France* offer'd him; that joyn'd to the recovering of the Money we lastly mention'd, was the only business of the Ambassador *Rebenac*: But while they were thus acting against the Interests of *Spain*, God has taken that Queen away in the prime of her Age, before she could render that last piece of service to her Uncle the

French

French King, which was so necessary to him at this present. How can it be help'd? I confess that it is a very great loss for *France*, but it must comfort it self, as *Spain* has done, for parting with the 14 Millions. *France*, ever slye and cunning, made use of a specious pretence to oblige the King of *Spain* to accept of the Neutrality, endeavouring to perswade him, that by that means he should become a Mediator betwixt *France* and the Empire, as if the Most Christian King did not know the strict Union there is betwixt those two Monarchs, which make but one House, and Family. Thus their interest being but one, and that of the Emperor being the same with that of the King of *Spain*, which is well known to his Christian Majesty; let any judge, whether *France* being certain of that Truth (which is not to be doubted) had a desire to

referr her Concerns into the hands
 of the Catholick King, except she
 were at the very last gasp, not
 knowing what Saint to Pray to.
 But the most probable, and the
 most receiv'd Opinion is, that
 the *French* King makes his last
 Efforts to diminish the number of
 its Enemies: and though *Spain*
 should be so weak, as the *French*
Partisans would make us believe
 it is, and that at most it could
 but stand on the Defensive part:
 The *French* must have two Ar-
 mies on foot, to prevent the *Spa-*
niards from advancing. The one
 in *Catalonia*, and the other in
Flanders, and peradventure a
 third in *Navarre*, which might
 take him up at least Fifty
 Thousand Men, which he might
 have employ'd elsewhere. If *Spain*
 had accepted of that Neutrality,
 and if *Lewis* the Great, mean
 time had overcame the Empire,
 what would have become of *Spain*
 afterwards?

afterwards? after all what assurance
 has it that *France* would more re-
 ligiously observe the Neutrality
 than it has the Peace, and the
 Truce, and who had been its Cau-
 tion, that when the *French* King
 had had an opportunity, he had
 not fallen on some place of the
Netherlands, and it may be, on
Navarre, and *Mentz* all at one time,
 when the Governours were fallen
 asleep in the arms of a Neutrality,
 as in a deep Lethargy, as they
 did presently after the Peace of
Nimeguen; in which the Marquess
 of *Grana* was reposing at ease, fil-
 ling his Purse, by sparing the en-
 tertaining of a number of Forces,
 which were so necessary to him,
 while he had to do with so dan-
 gerous a Neighbour, who no lon-
 ger remember'd Treaties, than while
 he Sign'd them, because they were
 at that time of use to him, he ne-
 ver wanting afterwards Preten-
 ces, when he would break them.

A Neutrality in this juncture of time, is very hurtful to *Spain*, and to its Allies; but above all to the Emperor and to the Empire, *Spain* would do, as if when Two Brothers were Attack'd, one should look on his Companion with foulded Armes, while he was divested of all, expecting his turn to be next; whereas, if they both defended themselves at once, they might either overcome their Enemy, or drive him away. What assurances has *Spain*, that if the *French* King could overcome the Empire, he would not Attack it next, as he would doubtless do? Wherefore, his Catholick Majesty ought to make a last Effort; in this present Conjunction, he ought to consider that *France* has taken from him *Lisle, Valiencienne, Cambray, St. Omer, Erre*, and many other places in the Provinces of *Flanders, Namur, Hainau, Luxembourg*, and in fine, the City of *Luxem*.

Luxembourg, which was as a Bull-
 work to the rest of *Flanders* and
 of *Brabant*, as well as to the other
 Provinces, while *England* remain'd
 with folded Arms against its own
 proper Interest, having been brib'd
 to let *France* do what it pleas'd.
 King *James*, as zealous a Catho-
 lick as he was, did consent that
Lewis the XIV. should seize on
 the remainder of the *Netherlands*,
 while he should fit himself with
 the *Spanish Indies*, as his Ally
 had promised him he should; thus
 did they, without any scruple, di-
 vest their Catholick Neighbours
 of their Rights, and shar'd them
 amongst them, without casting
 of Lots. If that Prince had not
 abandon'd the Throne, that Neu-
 trality might have been very con-
 siderable; but now the Case is
 alter'd, in quitting of the Crown,
 he has Disarm'd himself, he is now
 but like a Wasp without a Sting,
 which buzzes about, but cannot
 sting.

sting. *Spain* has lost in him a
 conceal'd Enemy, and a false
 Ally, who sold to *France* that
 which belong'd not to him, and
 that consented to the seizing on
 Goods wherein he had no share; but
 God, who laughs at the design of
 Men, would not permit that those
 of *James* the II. should come to
 perfection. Providence, for the
 safety of *Europe*, has bestow'd his
 place to another Prince, and has
 conducted, as 'twere by the hand,
William the III. to the Throne; he,
 according to all appearance, is to
 be the Instrument through which
 God will give rest to Christendom.
 Thus *Spain*, in lieu of an Enemy
 which it had in *James* the II.
 late King of *England*, recovers in
 his Successor a good Friend and
 Ally, faithful to his Word, and
 who being join'd to his Allies,
 may all together labour effectually
 to establish the King of *Spain*
 in his ancient Rights and Domi-
 nions,

nions, and cause *France* to Restore what it had *Ulurped* from it.

This Foundation being as firm as it is certain, *Spain* ought to join with those who labour for its rest and quiet, by that of all *Europe*, to put in a readiness all its Forces, in *Catalonia*, *Navarre*, and above all in the *Netherlands*, where the People must copiously bleed their Purses, towards the Entertainment of an Army, capable to defend it self against the *French* Assaults; let them consider the barbarousness and inhumanity with which they have Treated those Towns that have submitted to them, under good Capitulations, and such Conditions as had been made by the Dauphin himself; let them make Reflections on the cruelty with which the *French* King has treated his own Subjects, against the promis'd Faith, and if after that, the humour takes them to submit to the *French*

French Yoke, it may then be said of them, as it is said of certain People, that they are born to slavery.

Let *Spain* further consider, the great pretensions the Dauphin thinks to have on the *Netherlands*, on a material Right, notwithstanding all the Oaths and Renunciations which the King his Father made of them at the *Pirenean* Peace, and at the time of his Marriage with the *Infanta*, on the Isle of the *Pbesants*, at the foot of the Altar, communicating at the greatest and sublimest Mislery that is in the Catholick Church, which he has afterwards slighted; and if he defers taking Possession of what he pretends to, it is not that he renounces it, time deprives him of none of his Rights, it is only for want of an opportunity which has not yet been favourable enough to him, and that his Neighbours, the States of the United Provinces,

Provinces, are a stumbling block to him, and a perpetual Obstacle, which he could never so well mannage as he did *James* the II. because those Lords know better their Interest, than that poor Prince ever did. We know that *Flanders* has always been a bone to pick for the *French* Kings, and so long as they will find something to gnaw on, they will not think of going to *Spain*; but if they had once made an end of that bit, and well digested it, if that which employs them on that side was over, what would hinder them from pouring all their Forces into *Catalonia* and *Navarr*, and from entring with a powerful Army into *Spain*, and even March to *Madrid*? wherefore, the *Spanish* Interest is, to strongly unite it self at this present with the Empire, with *England*, and with the United Provinces, to sollicite them, not to lay down their Arms, till they have

have recover'd *Burgundy*, the *French* County, all the *Uſurped* Cities in *Flanders*, *Hainau*, *Namur*, and *Luxembourg*; without which, it will in ſucceſs of time, relapſe again into the ſame Straits as it hath been in the Reigns of *Charles* the II. and *James* the II. of *Great Britain*; if once for all, it delivers not it ſelf at this preſent from that danger, whence it ſeems already to revive and recover, by the ſudden change of Affairs in *England*. Mean time, let the *Spaniſh* Council be wary not to be deceiv'd by the *French* Illuſions, who promiſes all when troubled, and ſtands in need of help, who ruines it ſelf with Promiſes, but reſtores it ſelf again with performing none of them, more abounding in Crafts than in Integrity; the danger paſſ'd, a Fig for the Saint; let the ſame Council hold for certain, that when ever the *French* King has any regard

gard for *Spain*, it is a sign he is
 at the last gasp, and that he
 knows not whither else to go :
 If that Council can be fully per-
 swaded of this Truth, it will not
 fail to advise his Catholick Ma-
 jesty, to make all his Efforts, and
 to send all the Money he can
 possible to the Governour of the
Netherlands, to put themselves in
 a condition to sustain the first fury
 of the *French*, after which there
 is nothing more to fear, for the
 Allies will give it so much Diver-
 sion, even in *France* it self, that
 its King will no longer think of
 going to attack others, for so soon
 as the *Germans* and the *Hollanders*
 shall have clear'd the Countries of
Colen, *Juliers*, and *Treves*, the
 Governour of the *Netherlands*
 shall not want Men, as he has al-
 ready experienc'd by that Succour
 which has been sent him : But
 the Marquis of *Guastanaga* ought
 not to grow supine upon this,
 he

he ought to put himself in a condition to help himself, he may by that acquire a great deal of Glory, in the condition those Provinces which depend of his Government are in ; above all, he ought very well to supply the Town of *Namur*, its Neighbour has Courted it long, because it opens to him a fair and large way all along the River *Meuse*.

I add to what I have said before, concerning the Death of the Queen of *Spain*, that seeing she has left no Successor, through her Barrenness, to the Crown of *Spain*, so necessary for the good of the Kingdom, and for the quiet of Christendom, it appear'd as a kind of necessity for the one and the other, that the King should forthwith think of entring into a second Marriage with some Princess of a fruitful Family ; I know that policy (to endeavour to recover *Portugal*) would advise to
look

look on that *Infanta*, but the sterility of the Queen of *England* her Aunt, has made the Council of *Spain* to fear falling into the same accident again; if *France* had had more Princesses to Marry that had been worthy of his Catholick Majesty's Choice, (as *Spain* may thank God it had not) it had not fail'd to propose them, to make up a match, in the hopes thereby to have obtain'd a Neutrality, because all those Marriages have always produc'd some advantages to *France*. But having nothing to fear that way, *Spain* has been oblig'd to turn towards *Germany*, and to fix in the Family of the Prince *Palatin Nienbourg*, there was still remaining there a beautiful Princess, Sister to the Empress, and to the Queen of *Portugal*; though elder than this last, she had no mind to go to *Portugal*, by some certain foreknowledge she had, such a Marriage would

would have contracted a more strict Alliance betwixt those Powers and *Portugal*; the *German* Ladies are usually fruitful, that Princess comes not from a House, whose Interest should make them to desire Barrenness, there being therefore nothing to fear on that side, there is no question but that the *Queen-Mother* has us'd all her Power, as well as the *Emperor*, to accomplish it; and that on the contrary, the *French* *Emissaries* have labour'd with all their subtleties to prevent it; but their ill fortune has been such, that their Credit has been very inconsiderable in those Courts; they are like those petty Saints, who no longer work Miracles, and whose Feasts are over; their falsehood is but too well known already all over *Europe*, wherefore now they begin to take their March into the new World, to the Kingdoms of *China* and of *Siam*,
 where

where those good People believe that all Persons are as honest as themselves, so that it will not be difficult for the *French* to impose upon them ; but as to *Europe*, we are now in a time that no Prince will have any Alliance with *France*, much less with any of its Princesses as Wives, seeing there is general complaint of them, for having caus'd Disorders in all the States they came to.

The United Provinces are highly concern'd to keep low the *French* King , to take from him all desires of molesting them, nor to go so far towards them, as the Conquest of the *Netherlands* of *Spain*. It was always the aim of *Lewis* the Great, according to the advice of Mounseur *de Sulli*, formerly Ambassador of *France* into *England*, in the time of *Henry* the IV. who gave him to observe, that the conjunction of the United Provinces with *France*, was the
only

only means to restore it to its ancient Grandeur, and to render it Superior to all the rest of Christendom. Formerly the *French* Kings had their folly fix'd on *Italy*, believing, in imitation of the ancient *Romans*, that it was the Gate they were to pass through to attain to the Universal Monarchy, but having found that way too *Thorny*, and that Country having frequently been the Church-yard of the *French*, they have grown weary of it, and have turn'd themselves towards the Low-Countries, where hitherto *Lewis* the XIV. has succeeded better, and he had found out a means to continue there his Progress, if the Heavens had not prevented it, by the change in *England*. I know that the United Provinces had had nothing to fear, if the *Netherlands* of *Spain* had been in a condition to maintain themselves with their own strength, or if the late Kings

of

of *England* had had the same Sentiments which *Queen Elizabeth* had, and if *Charles* and *James* the Seconds had said to *Monsieur Barrillon*, that which that *Queen* said to *Monsieur of Sulli*, *That neither France nor England, nor any other Prince, had any thing to pretend to the Netherlands, that she should not suffer that the King his Master should have any thoughts that way.* Perhaps the *Lewis D'Ors* were not currant in those Days in that Great Princesses Court, as they have since been, and that that Princess did better understand her own true Interest, than divers Kings who have succeeded her have done. But thanks to Heaven, those Kings are pass'd, and God has at this present seated on the Throne a King who understands very well his Interest, and that of the Nation, much better than did his Predecessor, and who following the Traces of that Great Princess)

was

was no sooner got to the Government, but he sent back Monsieur *Barillon*, to tell his Master, that he had nothing to do in the *Netherlands*, and that he would prevent him from any further Usurpation in those parts. The Elevation of that Great Prince on the Throne of *England*, is a fatal Blow to the greatness of *Lewis* the XIV. (we must have so much Charity as to confess it) but at the same time it produces the Quiet and Repose of all *Europe*; it is a Bit clapp'd in the *French Kings* Mouth, which retains him from a running so far as to the United Provinces, and that shelters them from all his Insultations, and from all his Threatnings, and furnishes them at the same time with Means to resist him vigorously, and to clip his Wings so short, that he may not fly any more beyond his just bounds; it is a bitter Pill which he is forc'd to swallow, and which

will

will make him to disgorge, and re-establish those bounds which he had remov'd during his Neighbour's weaknesſes, in a profound and univerſal Peace.

The United Provinces, as well as divers other States, find themſelves deliver'd now from that danger that threatned them, and it is now their turn to ſpeak aloud, ſtanding themſelves aſſiſted by ſo powerful an Allie as *England*; they may demand the Reſtitution of all the Places of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which have been taken from them ſince the Peace of the *Piſcaneas*, becauſe thoſe places ſerve to preſerve them, and as bars that cut a large *Territory* betwixt them, and ſo dangerous a Prince; beſides that, the damage they have ſuſtain'd in their Trade is very conſiderable, and gives them cauſe of great pretenſions. *France* has ſupplanted and deceiv'd them in divers occaſions, and it has endeavour'd

your'd to lull them asleep, especially in the last place, by the *Count d'Avaux* its Ambassador, through vain promises (which *Father Limojou* the *French King's* Almoner, call'd *Illusory*) and in which there was no sincerity nor good Faith, as we have seen in all his Proceedings after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and that it has been but a continual Usurpation. That this King might the longer and with more safety enjoy those Places that he had Usurped, a Truce was patch'd up for Twenty Years, during a full Peace, which he likewise broke in few Years after. After he had Fortified those Conquer'd Places, made his Alliance with *James the II.* and destroy'd (by an unheard of Cruelty which is natural to him) the Protestants in his own Kingdom, as he assured by his Declaration of the revocation of the Edict of *Nants*, that he had made that Truce but in order

order to destroy them, notwithstanding all the Protestations to the contrary, which the Count d'*Avaux* had made to obtain it; and to deceive with more ease, in the opinion, that after he had made an end with those Protestants, whom he accus'd of having *Dutch* Hearts, and Intelligences with them, 'twas to that end that the seizure tended, which was made of all the Books and Papers belonging to their Consistories, throughout the whole Kingdom, to know the Sums they had sent into *Holland* during the War; and seconded by the King of *England* (then Reigning) he should over-run the United Provinces, and leave for a time those of the *Spaniards*) considering them always the only ones that could cross his Designs, and hinder him from making his great Conquests over *Europe*. But now Fortune has turn'd her back to him, and by

the event, we find that he has not
 cast up right, and that his *Most*
Christian Majesty had not reckon'd
 on the Elevation of the Prince of
Orange to the Crown of *England*
 by that fall of his Ally; who has
 broken all his Measures, and de-
 stroy'd his Alliances, open'd the
 way to the States to attack him
 in his own Hold, and to reduce
 him to Guard his own Kingdom
 no longer to think, but to defend
 himself; it is no longer now the
 time of the Peace of *Nimègue*
 which was made up on its confide-
 ration, but through the Treachery
 of *France*, as the baseness with
 which it has observ'd it, as well
 as the Treatises of Trade, shew
 sufficiently; and that the King
 had quite another aim than the
 States-General had propos'd
 themselves at the conclusion of
 that Peace, and afterwards of the
 Truce. Seeing that the King
 violated all Trading, and declar-

War to the United Provinces, on the frivolous pretence, and on the account of a sorry Priest, the Cardinal of *Furstemburg*, a Rebel to his Lawful Sovereign the Emperor, and to his Superior the Pope; who during his whole Life, in lieu of adhering to the Service of the Church, to which he had design'd himself, has made it his business to disturb Christendom, and to give occasion to spill blood in *Europe*, and notwithstanding all that, the *French* King has prefer'd the Interest and Friendship of that Man, odious to God and Men, to that of their high and mighty Powers, and to their Alliances, which he had sought after with so much earnestness and protestations, by the Peace in 1678. Thus *France* having first broke, the States ought to make use of the means which God puts in their hands, by the assistance of the revolution of *England*, which has

not only produc'd them a
 strict Alliance and sincere Union
 but a considerable Assistance also
 that by that Union and that mu-
 tual Assistance, they may oblige
 the *French* King to repent of his
 unjust Proceedings, of all those
 barbarous Actions and Oppressions
 which he has committed in *Eu-
 rope*, to bring him back to Reason
 and Justice, and to put him in a
 condition to make no Innovations
 for the future, so long as that happy
 time shall last for those Two
 Nations; they both ought there-
 fore to make a last Effort to
 maintain themselves in that pre-
 cious liberty, which they at pre-
 sent enjoy, by a special favour of
 Heaven, that is that inestimable
 Gem which *France* has endea-
 vour'd to Ravish from those hap-
 py Provinces; but God having
 deliver'd them from all the Threat-
 nings of *Lewis* the Great, and
 from the design he had projected
 to

to entirely destroy them, he must be frightened in his turn, and his Court must be fill'd with such a terroure as he never has had since his coming to the Crown, which may surpass that which he had at the Baricado of *Paris*, since he has no longer in his Kingdom those that delivered him from it, and who he has since so ill rewarded.

There needs but a descent on his Coasts to give it him in good earnest, and that is therefore what he apprehends the most, and that unhinges him before hand, finding the heart of his Kingdom tainted, and the Enemy at home, who waits but for an opportunity to declare. It is not a *Sampson* who is no longer tied with such new Cords as never were strong enough to retain him, and to stop him; but a *Sampson* whose Locks are cut, and whose Eyes are put out, who turns and winds on all sides, to find out some body to lead him

out of the Precipice wherein he finds himself; he has given the hand of Association to the Grand *Seignior*, he will soon find a pretence for it, it is doubtless, he'll say in his *Manifest*, to endeavour to Convert him to the Catholick Faith, for that is the wet sheet with which he covers himself at present against the storm which is going to fall on his head, which grows giddy so soon as he thinks on that descent; five hundred leagues of Coast confound him, not knowing where his Enemies will Land; there needs but some false allarm, and at the same time a real descent, to set all those Troops he has along the Coasts in disorder. Joyn to that the attack at the same time of his Enemies by Land, he must undoubtedly bow under those pressures, and much more yet, if ever the Allies are so happy as to enter into the heart of his Kingdom, then he may pack up his

his tools, and go seek in *Poland* that which King *James* has found with him; for to follow him to *Rome*, he would not be better welcome there than the Marquess *La-vardin*. 'Tis his own Concern, let him look to it betimes, that King knows that it is impossible for him to prevent a descent, let him keep never so good a Guard by Land, and though he be never so strong at Sea, he has too much of shore to keep, wherefore he has order'd his Generals to burn his own Country ten Miles round, when ever the *English* set footing on it, and to his Fleet to retire into the Mediterranean, where he pretends to be the Lord of the Sea.

But 'tis likely that his Reign will be but short there, for the *English* and *Dutch* having sufficiency of Ships, it will be easie for them to drive it into the Port of *Tholon*, where yet it will not be absolutely secure, thirty good Vessels will

make them flye to it; having no longer any place of retreat in *Spain*, and the *Italians* not being able to endure them since the business of *Genoua*. *England*, and *Holland* need not to strain very hard to fit out together 120 Sail of Ships, yet that number will be sufficient to overcome *France* by Sea, and to set that Kingdom into the highest Consternation. In the Year 1673. *De Ruiter* (that great Sea Heroe, whose Memory, and Valour shall last as long as the World) with a much less number of Forces did beat the *French* and *English* joyn'd together against that State; but now that the *English* Fleet shall be joyn'd to that of the *United Provinces*, *France* will be extreemly put to it, and Monsieur of *Segnelai* will have as much need of good Counsel as of Money; but say the *French*, if we can do nothing in *Europe*, we will preserve our selves for *America*; where

where they think they will do much in ruining some Plantations of the *English* and *Dutch* that have settled themselves there, during the time that the Cities and Provinces of *France* will be ruining; mean time that fear that he shall cause to the Savages, will not Cure him of his.

The good disposition in which all *Europe* is, and the Revolution of *England*, ought highly to encourage the States of the United Provinces, now that they find themselves supported by all Christian Princes, who have with their High and Mightinesses but one and the same Design, which is to pull down the Pride of *France*, and that in destroying their Common Enemies, they may find themselves deliver'd from future danger, by the sole motion of *England*. It is another advantage to the said Provinces, to find themselves in good Intelligence with their nearest

rest Neighbours, who are at their door, and that the Arch-Bishops, and Bishops of *Colen*, *Munster*, and *Liege*, are all Unanimously bent to embrace their Interest, and that *France* can no longer do in regard to those Prelates, that which she did in the year 1672. But on the contrary, they joyn now with the good party, to oppose themselves, as do their Allies, to the *French* King's Insultations, who endeavours to make us believe that he has still very great Ties with *Denmark*, seeing that in his Declaration of the 12th of last *March*, he grants to all those Refuged Persons that have left his Kingdom, half of those Revenues they left there behind them, yet with that Proviso, that the Officers shall go and serve in the Troops of the King of *Denmark*. But because that Kingdom cannot do well without a Trade with *Holland*, it seems that it would be a good piece of Policy

Policy to make him expound himself, for it would be a breach which his *Danish* Majesty would make to the Alliances, and he would be failing in his Faith in the Treaties, to consent that Officers should be drawn out of the Troops of his Allies ; besides it seems as if the Affairs of *Europe* could not permit at this time any Neutrality to any Prince under what pretence soever: that being granted, *Denmark* ought to make his Choice, and in his Choice, to consider well the advantage he draws from the United Provinces, the Trade and Profit that results from it to his Subjects, and the advantage that the King's Treasure receives by the Entries and Exportations, (and let them take care not to fall again in the same Consternation, in which they were the last year, for scarce would the Affairs settle again a second time) on the contrary, he can draw no Succour from *France*

in

in the present Condition it is, and though it promises to keep it in the possession of *Holstein*, that can be but a Chymerical Promise, seeing *Lewis* the *XIVth* can no longer preserve his own Provinces, nor keep his Cities, part of which he undermines, through a foresight he has, to be oblig'd to abandon them at the approach of so many Enemies. Thus ought *Denmark* Inviolably to joyn it self to that which is solid, which is Uniting with the United Provinces, have never any thing to unravel which may break the Alliance, nor give occasion to come to a Rupture, and follow their Interest, as the Shadow follows the Body, and generously contemn some pitiful Pension, ill pay'd at the best, which *France* offers ; it is a broken Reed which will hurt his hand, and a *Will'oth' Wisp*, which leads to a Precipice. Let his *Danish* Majesty but represent to himself the advantage of

of being free, and that a King ought to depend but of God, and of his own Sword: it is good being in a Condition of making Choice, and of following ones true Interest, without being tied by Pensions, which are but gilded Shackles, that are not the lighter for it. *Sweed*, which the King of *Denmark* has continually at his heels, and who has no Cause, no more than many others, of praising *Lewis* the *XLVth*, nor to have any Consideration for those Powers that shall Allie themselves with that Monarch, who detains from him the *Dutchy* of *Deux-Pont*, and considerable Sums of Arrears due to him, which he would never pay in spight, because his *Sweedish* Majesty would not continue with him the Alliances which had been Contracted. The same will happen to *Denmark*, if they take not care beforehand; But when it once finds it self deceiv'd, then will it have
recourse

recourse to the States of the United Provinces; and to the Emperor, but perhaps a little too late; mean time, it cannot be thought that the Emperor, and the Princes of the Empire will look with a quiet temper on the Alliances of the King of *Denmark* with their common Enemies, nor even that he should remain Neuter, for still that is the way to serve him indirectly, and to give the People the means to carry into *France* all the Provision that it will stand in want of, their Merchants growing Rich by the Spoil of those that Fight. I would gladly see how the King of *Denmark* would defend himself, when his Allie *Lewis* the XIVth shall ask him for Powder, and Salt-peter for his Money, which is that he has most need of at present. Mean time it is easie to judge that that would be a great prejudice to the Enemies of *France*, and that it would deprive them from

from a great advantage, which it is likely they might obtain by their Enemies want of Ammunitions; wherefore in such a favourable juncture, the Allies will not endure any thing to their prejudice, nor that can impead their Enterprizes. It is much better for *Denmark*, immediately to embrace that party, as being its true Interest, than to deferr doing so, 'till *France* has had a blow.

The Most Christian King reckons much on the King of *Poland* his Allie, there is betwixt them a very great Commerce of Money, and of Letters, that is no News, every body knows it, though one should not make it ones business to pry into it; those Messengers which so frequently pass to and fro shews it sufficiently, and no body is ignorant that the *French* Interest is entirely predominant in that Court, That King Employs for the most part *French* Men for
his

his Ministers in the Foreign Courts. The Queen is still *French* in her inclinations and heart, as well as by Birth; (that is a quality which all the Princesses of *France* carry along with them, when they are Married out of the Kingdom) they meddle with Affairs; and that which she understands not well how to manage, she is inform'd in by Monsieur the Marquess of *Bethune* her Brother. The Grand *Seignior* has been infinitely oblig'd to him during the late Campaigns; and though that War would not produce any great advantage to the King of *Poland*, yet he is for no Truce, he has his particular Reasons, which he is not oblig'd to tell: If that Prince after the deliverance of *Vienna* had gone forwards with his Victories, long since had the important Fortrefs of *Caminieck* been in his hands. *France* flatters him with words that are but wind, assuring him
that

that it shall be put into his hands by agreement, but who knows whether it will in a little time be in a Condition of keeping that promise. It is an unhappiness for *Christendom*, that *Lewis* the *XIVth* has found so much Credit in that Court, and that the *French* Coin is so well known in those parts. It were well for Prince *Jacob*, if the King his Father did cleave more closely to the Emperor, than he has done since *Vienna*, and that preferring the General interest of *Christendom* to that of *France*, he should give his helping hand towards a Truce, to prevent by that means *Europe* from falling into a greater Mischief than it is lately got out of. But let us turn our selves towards its Deliverer.

Though the *English* are a Nation which is naturally War-like, Undaunted, and whose Courage frequently runs even to rashness, they loving that Liberty in which
they

they are Born: yet it may be said, that *England*, during the Reign of its two last Kings, has Contributed to the downfal of *Europe* into Slavery, when it could have prevented it with one word, through a deceitful hope, that it could save it self from ruine, either by the Situation of the Country, and by its Forces, or by the Illusory promises of *France*. All the Princes of *Europe* have always pris'd very highly the Alliance with *England*, even in the time of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, (as we have seen before) those Kings have held the Ballance in *Europe*, so long as they have not swerv'd from their true interests, and that they have not sold their freedom to *France*. *Henry* the VIIIth did compare *Spain* and *France* to the two boles of a pair of Scales, that that side weigh'd it down on which he lean'd. He spoke justly, for the Monarchs of that Kingdom being
well

well united with their Parliaments, may stile themselves the Arbitrators of *Christendom*: It is not without reason then that *France* has flatter'd them, during the two Reigns that have preceded this, and *Lewis* the XIVth thought himself at the top of all his Designs, when he did see *James* the II^d on the Throne, making open profession of the Roman-Catholick Religion, perhaps with a little more passion than became a King; but that was the weak side by which the *French* King would catch him, and detain him in his Bonds; for that Prince, ever subtle and crafty, did hit him on that side on which he was most sensible, to the prejudice of his Honour, and against the inclination of the Nation, and the Parliaments expectations. Mean time *Lewis* the XIVth had so well manag'd his Allie, that it may be said, he already Triumph'd over him; and that through all his

Managements,

Managements, Intreagues, and *Lewis D'Ors*, he was become Master of King *James* his Fortune, by the subtlety of his Ministers, who lull'd him asleep on specious Offers of Sixty Millions, and of 60000 Men, to support him against his Enemies, and even against his own People, if they would have resisted, and set themselves free; *France* little caring for the evil consequences that this Commerce could not but produce, so it did its own Business, and render'd that Prince odious to his Allies, and to his Neighbours, as well as to his own Subjects, who began to feel the smart of a pernicious Council, either in their Liberties, Laws, or Religion; and seeing themselves press'd down by a Tirannical Authority, and Despotick Power of an obseded and gained King, by *France*, and wholly devoted to its Interests, the *English* have found themselves constrain'd to

to prevent their falling into the same Predicament their Neighbours were in, to have recourse to their Liberator, that in being themselves deliver'd, they might deliver all *Europe* also from that slavery in which it was going to fall, and to that purpose offer the Throne to the Prince of *Orange*, and to the Princess his Spouse, as the lawful Heirs to the Three Kingdoms; and God having granted the Nations Vows and Petition, he has so well conducted that Great Prince's Enterprize, that it may be said, he has led him by the Hand, and seated him on that Throne that was designed for him without any effusion of Blood. This Miracle we have seen, but our Offsprings will scarce believe it; it is an happy and more than happy change, seeing that it will render a calm and quiet to all Christendom, and that he restores to *Europe* its Liberty. It was *William* the

the III. that Providence had design'd, through the Assistance of the States of the United Provinces, to be the glorious Instrument of so great a Work, capable to cause once more the dumb Son of *Cressus* to speak, if he were yet living. But in the place of that Prince, *Europe*, that was become in a manner Dumb, through those great Evils that it suffer'd before-hand, has set up the Standard of Liberty and of Deliverance. Since that Prince and Princess of *Orange* have been Seated on the Throne, all Christendom begins, as it were, to revive again; Catholicks and Protestants, all raise up their Heads against their Oppressor, as when a Tree is fallen; every body runs to take their share of the Bows. But to accomplish the Work, Two Things are requir'd; First, a good and firm League amongst the Christian Princes, who have under-gone, and who

still

still fear to fall under the *French* Kings Usurpation, should he get off of this present danger, so that nothing may be able to dissolve that Union, and that no private Interest, nor Eldership, should prevail over the general Good, and that he who shall separate from that Union, so necessary to Christendom, should be look'd upon as a Perturbator, and a common Enemy, and set in the number of the Turks, and the *French*, to be set upon as a Deserter, and Traitor to the general Good of *Europe*. That Neutrality have no Place in Christendom; *that he who is not for us is against us*. Assuredly that League being so well Cemented, all the offers of *France*, nor the satisfaction that it might give to some of the Pretenders, not being able to break the Union, it is most certain that all will bow to the Allies; that they shall en-

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ter, Drums beating and Colours flying, into their Enemies Country, where they ought by all means to take up their Winter Quarters the next Season, to prevent *Lewis* the XIV's Forces from entring into the Country of the Allies, as he designs, and to give him at Home so much Business, that he may not go seek for some elsewhere. For if they enter not into *France*, but that the Allies content themselves with taking some Places which he has formerly seiz'd on, with a design to amuse them to get time, as *Mentz*, *Bonn*, *Keiserwaert*, and others, that are about his Kingdom; that would be doing nothing at all, seeing the King has still his end, and that he holds those Places but to busie the Allies during this first Campaign, either to tire them, or to drain them through length of time, or to Alienate some. That is *Lewis* the

the XIV's chief end, and the best Advice that he could take in such a pressing juncture, in which he finds himself at present. But if that for his good, and for the ill of *Europe*, he can break down the Dike, though the Breach be never so small, he will drown all Christendom, and the last evil would be worse than the first. To avoid this mischief, no Prince of the League ought to suffer any *French* Emissary in his Territories, they ought to be Banish'd as Infected Persons, and not Pardon the very first that shall be found, not sparing even the Church Men; those are flying Plagues, who like stinking flesh Flies, infect all places they light on; it is a dangerous Seed, which is to be rooted quite up.

The Allies ought not to be concern'd at the great number of Men there is in *France*, they are young

Vipers that will eat a Passage through their Mothers Belly to get at Liberty: Not the Tenth Part of that great People have cause to be contented, and the most sound part waits but for its Deliverance, on what Side soever; and it may be said that *Lewis* the XIV. is not better belov'd in his Kingdom than *James* the II. was in his. It is certain, that when the Prince of *Lorrain* shall appear before his own Subjects, they will receive him with the same Joy that the *English* have receiv'd the Prince of *Orange*: I say the same of *Burgundy*, and of the *French* County, and of divers other People, who wait but for the happy Moment of their Liberty.

The Second thing to be done, is a powerful Fleet, which the King of *England* is to keep continually at Sea, that in conjunction with

with that of the States-General, he may be Master of the Sea, and not only give an Allarm on the Coasts of *France*, but make a descent also in Two different places, so soon as possible it can be done; then will that Kingdom be in a Combustion, and the King of it will lose the North, not knowing what place first to Succour, as a City that the Fire seizes in all Places; and those that shall Land there may be assur'd to be Seconded by a great number of the Inhabitants, all along that Coast, and from the Neighbouring Provinces. *William* the III. now Reigning, ought to be certain that his Predecessors have not for nothing preserv'd that Title of King of *France*; the Rights of Kings never grow out of Date, they are always Pupils, and at liberty to claim what has wrongfully been taken from them. So long

as *England* shall subsist, the Kings will have a double Right to *France*, which will never be lost so long as *Henry* the V. shall have any Successors to the Crown of *England*; he was Son to *Margarete* of *France*, and she Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, whose Sons deceas'd without Successors to the Crown of *France*, and that *Henry*, as a further Right, Married the Daughter of *Charles* the VI. Being come to *France*, it was decreed by the States of the Kindom, that he should be their King after the Death of *Charles* the VI. and in that Quality the Queen his Mother in Law, made him Heir of all her Means, and of the Crown of *France*. I am perswaded, that there would not need any thing near so much to *Lewis* the XIV. to frame an irrevocable Pretension on *England*, and that the Royal Chamber of *Metz* would very readily

readily confirm it without the least trouble, but there is no such thing; on the contrary, there has happen'd a time, in which all the deceits and subtleties of *France* begin very much to unstitch, and to be thread-bare. *William* the III. has overturn'd the Bankers Tables, which the *French* King's Emiffaries had set up in all places; their false Coin is no longer currant; their Money is cry'd down, their *Lewis D'Ors*, which were Worshipped as the Heathen do their Puppets, are grown odious to honest People, at least the occasion of their Distribution; and they are no more capable to corrupt at this time, than is the Copper of *Sweede*.

Thus *France* beginning to be cried down by all Christendom, and to be slighted in all the Courts of the Princes of *Europe*, it has chang'd its Game, and endeavours to imitate those an-

cient Curtifans, who being grown
 old and wither'd, are caſt off,
 and abandon'd by every body,
 who alter the Paſſion once had
 for them, which obliges them
 alſo to an alteration, in turning
 Biggots and Superſtitious, endea-
 vouring to counterfeit *Mary-Mag-*
dalen, thereby to regain that e-
 ſteem of the People which they
 had loſt by their debauched Lives.
 Thus *Lewis* the XIV. to draw
 on new Friends and Allies, the
 better to oppoſe himſelf to the
 King of *Great Britain*; and per-
 ceiving that all his Credit with
 the Catholick Princes is at an
 end, that none will any longer
 confide in him, and that his
 Maxims are cried down, he has
 taken in hand other Means, much
 more ſubtle than the precedent
 were; he no longer ſpeaks to them
 of his own Interests, but he now
 Proclaims to them, *That they*
muſt

must come to the Assistance of the Catholick Religion. That it was aimed at, when King *James* his Ally was Attack'd ; and that he has no other design of making War, but for the support of that dear Religion , especially by the re-establishment of that Prince on his Throne ; that if all the Catholics would but join with him, or remain Neuter, that he alone will undertake to Re-establish him, and at the same time the Catholick Religion, in *England* and *Scotland*, and after that, beat down Heresie in its very Center. But all this while, *Lewis* the XIV. is far from telling what he conceals under those specious Pretences , which would be, that after he had pull'd down *William* the III. overcome the Protestant Princes, he would do the like to all the Roman Catholics, one after another, and thus become Master of Europe.

It is certain, that the diversity of Religion has always been as a large and vast Abiss, betwixt the Catholick and the Protestant Princes, but the Cruelty and Perfidiousness of the *French*, has fill'd up that Abiss, and levell'd the way between them, and all difficulties are at present laid aside. Even the *French* King himself, unknowingly, has given a help in hand to the Business, with all his Power; for while he endeavours to perswade all the World, that he has no other aim than to promote the Catholick Faith, and that he Preaches in all places his Conversions, that he importunes the Pope to join with him for the Defence of the Church, and just in the height of such a fair Mission, in all appearance, he orders his Troops to enter into the Territories of the Catholick Princes, to Attack those
of

of the Prelates of the Church, and even to insult the Pope, though Head of that Religion which he protests he would defend, burning and destroying all over *Germany*, where his Troops but set their Foot, without exception of Religion, nor of Persons, Sacrificing to their Rage the most Sacred Places, their Insolence not sparing so much as the Monasteries of the Virgins, devoted to the Service of God, nor their impiety the Image of our Saviour, and that of the holy Virgin his Mother, which they have Treated with the greatest Indignation and irreverence that any Atheist could have been guilty of, acting in all places like Men that had no Faith, and that acknowledg'd no God; and all this too, as the whole World knows, against the promis'd Faith of Treaties, and Capitulations, which they

own

own they have agreed to, but to enter the further, and with more ease into Places, and to put in Execution their Wicked and Pernicious Designs; the King threatening to Cashier those Officers that should not execute with all barbarousness, and exactly with the last extremity, the Orders of the Court; as if they had been sent to put an end to the World by Fire, before the appointed time by Divine Providence.

After all this, how can so cruel and so inhumane a Prince take upon him the Title of *Most Christian*, and while that by an over-plus of Crimes he joyns with the *Turks* to exterminate and ruine *Christendom*, assuring those *Infidels*, that he has not taken up Arms but to come to their Assistance, and to procure them time to recover what they have lost in *Hungary*,
and

and to return before *Vienna*. It is no small trouble to that *Most Christian King* to have mist his opportunity, during the last Siege of *Vienna*, not to have advanc'd with his Army (which was ready at hand) into *Germany*, without expecting as he did the taking of *Vienna*; but he then believing the loss of it inevitable, he thought he should deferr his March but a few days, and the better conceal his wicked Design, and that then the pretence would not only be plausible, but just also, to all appearance, because it had been to prevent the *Turks* from entring any further; but at the same time to render himself Master of the rest of *Germany*, and of all the Empire also; which should have been his share towards the defraying of the Wars.; so he had divided with *Mahomet the IVth* all the Territories,

ritories, both Catholick and Protestant, of *Germany*. If after all these Contrivances, one may stile ones self a Zealot to the Catholick Religion, I referr it to the Judgment of the Pope; let us then say rather, that he is a *Wolf in Sheeps Cloathings*, cover'd with a false Piety, to devour the Christian Princes one after another; That was Cardinal *Richlieu's* Maxime, *Not to value what he Promised*, nor his Faith in the observation of *Treaties*, so he but serv'd the French Interest: And doubtless it is from those rare Lessons, that this Zealous French King has so well improv'd, and which he endeavours to imitate so exactly, before those of the Gospel, which forbid us to do to others, that which we would not have done to our selves.

But if we look on Businesses nearer

nearer at hand, we shall not wonder at the King's pressing for the Re-establishment of *James* the Second, and that he leaves no stone unmov'd, to reseate him on the Throne: We shall find at last that it is not so much Religion as Interest that moves him to it, and that the return of that Prince to his Kingdom, is most necessary for him, much more than the Establishment of the Cardinal of *Fustemberg*, in the Arch-Bishoprick of *Colen*. It cannot be believ'd that it is the natural affection which he has for those two Princes that make him act, or the Zeal to Religion, as he publishes, but his Ambition, and the Preservation of his Kingdom. For if Prince *Joseph Clement*, and the present King of *England*, would but embrace the Party of *France*, and Unite themselves with that Monarch,

narch, he would send the Cardinal to *Strasbourg*, and King *James* where he was in *Cromwel's* time, or into some corner of the State of *Modena*; and if the Town of *Algier* would now send Ships into the Channel, he would not only harbour them with their Prizes in his Ports, but would give them Liberty also to build a *Mosque* there, if that Town should require it. I see no greater difficulty nor Crime in that, than in lending his Forces to Re-build some in *Hungary*, and to pull down the Christian Churches. These are then the fruits of this great Zeal, of which the *French* boasted in *Rome*, and at *Madrid*. Now let us turn our faces towards Truth. It is not Religion that pushes the *French* King, but he has the Shepherd at his heels, the Nets are spread on all parts for

for him, and he has no prospect of escaping ; and in that dread he is, he would embrace the *Alcoran*, if he saw it would shelter him from the new King of *England's* Resentments, whom he has reason to fear, as the most dreadful and most powerful Enemy that he has at present, or ever had ; with whom there is no Composition to be made, though *Lewis* the XIVth should return four times as much as he has Usurped from him, when he was yet but Prince of *O-range*. Perceiving then, that by the means of *William* the Third he has all *Europe* on his hands, and that he must leave some Fleeces behind him, no wonder he extends his hands (though in vain,) towards the one, and the other, to find out a Mediator, to draw him out of that Danger in which he finds himself:

self: But he, having taken his Eternal farewell of all Faith and Honesty, and it having abandon'd him, every body does the same, daring no longer to trust to him, 'till first he has been depriv'd of his Savageness, of his Ambition, of his Pride, and of his insatiable desire of Usurping the Goods of his Neighbours; and that is what will not happen, 'till he has first been humbled by Losses, either in his Armies, or of some of his Provinces; and that he has been oblig'd to restore to every one that which he has stoln from them; and that is what may be advantageous, and necessary for his poor People, and to all *Europe*. In vain he Flatters himself with an accommodation with some of the Allies, whom he pretends to divide from the Union in which we see them

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at present, and by that means to draw himself cut of the Briers.

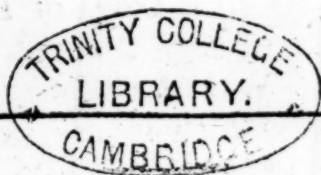
This King has been inexorable to the Cries of the Poor, whom he has Ruin'd and Tormented; of the Widdows and Orphans, whom he has stript Naked; the Heavens will return it upon him, as well as all his Enemies; who will return him double the Evil which he has done, and will force him to swallow down the bitter Fruits of his Ambition, and breach of Faith, and to Disgorge all his Usurpations which he has Baptis'd with the specious Title of Conquests; and return to his Subjects that Liberty of Conscience, and places of Hostages which he has forc'd from them, against the Faith of Edicts, under the pretence of Conversions; restore to all his People in general

neral the General States, for the surety of their Persons, and Means, whereas they now groan under the heavy pressure of the Intendants these are Monsters, which our new *Hercules* must vanquish; which God has given to free *Europe* from that slavery in which part of it was already reduc'd, and wherein the rest was going to fall, the Irons being already set in the Fire for it, by the means of *James* the II. who abandoning his own Interest, and that of his Nation, had given his Consent and Assistance to the ruine of *Europe*; and had enter'd into a League with the Usurper, to make it to fall under the slavery with more ease and greater expedition. But the Heavens, who have granted the Vows and Petitions of all *Europe*, has broken those Chains by the means of

a Republick, of which he had
 made his Prey; for it may be
 said, without exsageration, that
 the States of the United Pro-
 vinces have given the first blow
 to break those Shackles, through
 the Assistance they have given
 of Money, of Forces, and of
 Ships, to the King of *England*,
 when he was yet but Prince of
Orange. Wherefore *Europe* ought
 to consider them as the Cause
 of its Deliverance, and the Re-
 storer of its Liberty, the Refuge
 of all the Afflicted, the Retreat
 of those whom *Lewis the XIVth*
 had Persecuted, and stripp'd; and
 the Azilum of all good People,
 who ought in gratitude to ha-
 zard their Lives for the Support
 of a State, who has free'd them
 from the Lyon's jaws, and has
 receiv'd them with so much Hu-
 manity and Charity, which
 doubtless shall be the Cannons
 with

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with which they shall destroy
their Enemies, and the Heavens
will render them Victorious, and
their Names shall last to the last
of Ages.



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